AUCTION SALES.
[B]y ELISON & FOSTER.
116 Aberdeen-st
GENTEEL
[Hou]sehold Furniture
[A]T AUCTION,
[Tues]day Morning, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock
...of Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber ...ng-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and ...ets, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Crock...ware, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HO! FOR
[W]ASHINGTON
HEIGHTS.
THE MOST
[Att]ractive Auction Sale
OF THE SEASON.
[3]2 ELEGANT
[R]ESIDENCE LOTS,
[A]t Washington Heights,
[F]riday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND.
[TWEN]TY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 160 [feet d]eep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts. [...]ugh & Reed's Addition to the village of [Wash]ington Heights, in the immediate vi[cinity] of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet [...] graded and graveled, with sewers all [...]lso, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant [...] 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid [...]e Property, all handsomely fenced, [...]ing on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in [...]ard & Dobbins' Addition. [Thi]s is by far the choicest and most elegant [prop]erty that has been offered at Public Sale [...]s delightful and rapidly-improving sub[urba]n town. It is unnecessary to speak of [the m]any advantages and attractions pos[sesse]d by this wonderful suburb, as they are [evi]dently well known to the citizens of [Chic]ago.
[F]REE TRAIN will leave the Rock Isl[and] Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., [F]riday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-sec[ond], Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-[...]d-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, re[turn]ing after the sale.
[A] MAMMOTH TENT will be erected [on the] ground for the accommodation of all.
[TI]TLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.
[Comple]ted Abstracts of Title furnished.
[TE]RMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, [2 and] 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A [depos]it of 10 per cent required at time of [sale]. For plats and information apply to
[E]LISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE
[BU]SINESS PROPERTY,
[C]ottage Grove & Egan-avs,
AT AUCTION,
[Mond]ay Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,
On the Premises.
...Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 43, Ellis East Addi[tion] ... No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. ...8 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage ...v., 138 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and ...y valuable for business or speculative purposes. ...S OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, $1,000 ...ery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 1 and 3 ...with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract ...will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
[A]T AUCTION,
[H]ATS, NOTIONS
...a fine stock of PLATED WARE, sold for whom ...concern. ...o'clock. 20 Rolls Wool Carpet. ...TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

[OU]R REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
[B]oots & Shoes
[F]or Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
...held and a good line of seasonable goods offered.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

[2]5 West Lake-st.
[O]n THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE
[Co]ntents of a Dwelling,
...ing of Parlor Sets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, ...Mirrors, Chairs, Oil Paintings, Brussels and ...pets, Crockery, Glassware, Plateware, Cook ...etc.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

[OU]R REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE
OF
[Ho]usehold Furniture
AT AUCTION.
..., Library, Chamber, and Kitchen ...ure; Wardrobes, Desks, Show Cases; ...and Harnesses.
[On] Saturday, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

[W]M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
[SALE]SROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,
[No]s. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.
...of Buggies
On TUESDAY, August 5, at 10 o'clock.
...of Dry Goods, &c.,
On THURSDAY, August 7, at 9½ o'clock.
...of Household Furniture, &c.,
[O]n SATURDAY, August 9, at 9½ o'clock.

[8]0 ACRES
ADJOINING
[R]AVENSWOOD,
[...]p, the C. & I. R. R. and the Green [Bay]; very accessible. For sale at a [bargain] by C. [...] THAYER & CO., [Real] Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
...and Commission House, 69 South Canal-st.
...gular Auct... Sales on Wednesday and Satur... ...rniture and Household Goods of all descrip... ...o Merchandi... and all goods usually kept in a ...Auction Hous... Other than sale days will sell ...sale at average ...action prices. At 9:30 a. m. ..., will open the trade sale of a large line of ..., Wall Pockets, ...d Hat-Racks.
OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

TAYLOR & HARRISON.
SPECIAL SA[LE] OF
..., Carpets, Crockery, and Hardware,
...y morning, Aug. 6, at 9½.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, ...11 and 13 South Canal-st.

[B]Y BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
[W]EDNESDAY, AUG. 6, AT 9:30 [A.] M.,
[HO]USEHOLD GOODS
And General Merchandise at auction.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct...

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1873. NUMBER 349.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
At Chester, Deleware Co., Penna.
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Twelfth Annual Session commences Wednesday, Sept. 10.

The Buildings, which are admirably located, have been erected at a cost of over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
The private rooms, each for the occupancy of two Cadets, are supplied with gas, heated by steam, and well ventilated. There is an abundant supply of the purest spring water in the wash and bath room, and upon every corridor of the Academy. The apparatus for illustration is extensive and complete. The instruction is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors, and is thorough and practical. Cadets are graduated either in Civil or Mechanical Engineering, and fitted for any class in College, or may here complete a Collegiate Course and receive their degree. Cadets in the English Course are carefully trained to think, and to comprehend thoroughly their respective branches of study.
Careful attention is given to the morals and manners of Cadets, and a discipline, strict but judicious, is exercised over them.
Circulars may be obtained of Theron Pardee, Esq., E. I. Brown, Esq., Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., Hon. E. A. Storrs, and P. F. Sherlock, patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of Col. Theo. Hyatt, P. M. A. Col. HYATT will be at the new Sherman House, Chicago, on Tuesday, August 5, at 10 a. m., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy, or others on official business.

FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.
THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
7:30 GOLD LOAN
Will, on the basis of previous sales, soon be absorbed. These Bonds are receivable in payment for the Company's land at 1.10; are the obligation of a strong corporation; a 1st mortgage on the road and its earnings (nearly 600 miles now completed), and, in addition, are secured by over 50,000,000 acres of valuable land, or 50 acres to each $100 bond.
The land sales have thus far averaged nearly $6 per acre.
JAY COOKE & CO.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,
General Agents for the 7-30 Loan.

DIVIDEND.
Merchants' Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
Creditors of the above Company, whose claims are in my hands, will receive a dividend on calling at my office, on or after Wednesday, August 6, 1873.
R. H. LAWRENCE, Andrews' Building, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.
A. W. FABER'S AND EAGLE
Lead Pencils,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

VAN'S
Ranges, Broilers, &c.
No. 36 STATE-ST.
S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

Sugar-Cured Hams.
I have a stock of choice Winter-cured Canvassed Hams. Quality guaranteed. Wholesale and retail orders solicited.
THOS. O. BARTER, 238 Grove-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.
BURKITT, SUTTON
& STANLEY
Have REMOVED their Retail Store to
68 STATE-ST.
Where they will keep on hand a full stock of
Worsteds, Yarns, Hosiery,
And FANCY GOODS.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 89 Lake-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING.
STEAM HEATING,
In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,
87 & 89 West Lake-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.
Financial Embarrassments
Compel us to suspend payment. The creditors of F. B. Gardiner and F. B. Gardiner & Co., and the F. B. Gardiner Company, are requested to meet at the office of Walker, Dexter & Smith, 23 Portland Block, cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 3 p. m. It is desired that all creditors bring an exact statement of their claims.
F. B. GARDINER.

THE OFFICE OF
DR. M. S. DEAN,
550 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Will be Closed During the Month of August.

LOTTERY.
$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.
WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
187 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

MEETINGS.
I. O. O. F.
The members of Chicago Lodge No. 55 are hereby notified that their regular meeting night is changed to Monday. A full attendance is requested this evening. Initiation and other business.
E. C. WILLIAMS, Rec. Sec.

FOREIGN.

Destruction of Life and Property in Chili by Earthquake.

The Spanish Insurgents Increasing in Numbers in the Basque Provinces.

A London Public Meeting Protests Against the Proposed Marriage-Allowance.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PANAMA, July 28.—On the 9th instant rain fell in such torrents at Lima as to penetrate all dry-weather roofs of the houses, and created a damage of half a million of dollars.

A great earthquake was felt at Valparaiso, July 8. The shocks were worse than those of 1837. A great deal of damage has been done to many houses and churches, though nothing to be compared with the last earthquake of San Salvador. Some few lives have been lost by falling walls, and one lady died from fear. The prisoners tried in vain to break out of the jail, but did not succeed, and a fire began in a large warehouse, but was soon extinguished.

In Santiago the shocks were severe, but no great damage was done beyond the breaking of mirrors and rending some walls. The bells tolled of their own accord, and a train was stopped by large rocks thrown down on the track.

PANAMA, July 25.—The *Official Gazette*, of Nicaragua, announces the termination of the United States exploring expedition for the canal route, under charge of Captain Lull, who says their labors have ended with the most brilliant results. He will be able to show that this is the best route yet known.

The Minister of Foreign Relations of Guatemala had addressed a note to the United States Consul, complaining that the steamer Gen. Sherman had been sold to enemies of Guatemala, who were making use of her and the American flag to transport men and elements of war to attack Guatemala. The Consul, in reply, promised to call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the abuse of the flag, and advise the Admiral commanding the Pacific squadron.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—Gen. Sickles, United States Minister, had an interview with President Salmeron yesterday.

The Cortes has under consideration and seems to view favorably a scheme for dividing Spain into forty new cantons. It is not improbable that the new Federal Constitution will be amended to that effect.

The Carlists are increasing in numbers in the Basque Provinces, Navarre and Catalonia.

The Chief Justice of Olmanza has asked the Cortes for authority to prosecute insurgent Deputies.

The insurgent chieftain Contreras and staff are detained on board the German man-of-war Frederick Charles.

The vessels of foreign shores in the harbor of Cadiz have interposed to prevent the insurgents from attacking the arsenal.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—An Intransigente demonstration, which was extensively advertised for to-day, fell through, because some of its promoters objected to the use of the red flag.

In the Cortes, to-morrow, Senor Castellar will move an adjournment of the debate on the Federal Constitution until the provinces have been officially heard from with regard to the division of the Republic into States or Cantons.

The Republican batteries have opened on the insurgents' positions in Seville. The troops only wait for reinforcements before making a final assault.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The London *Telegraph* of the 24th says: "The arguments in support of a demurrer to a bill filed by Salvalan Khan, a Persian noble, against Baron De Reuter, were heard yesterday by the Lord Chancellor. The plaintiff alleges that the concession was granted him by the Shah of Persia in 1866, and that in fact he has rights which bar those of Baron De Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh. Bradlaugh presided. It was resolved that the Queen be petitioned to refuse her assent to the bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Ex-President Thiers yesterday, in the course of a reply to Madame Koechling, who presented him with the gift from the ladies of Mulhouse, declared that the attitude of France toward foreign powers should be strictly neutral. The difficulties in Spain were purely internal. If France claimed the inviolability of her territory she ought to respect that of Spain.

KHIVA.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

KHIVA, July 11, via Orenburg.—Full details of the capture of Khiva have been anticipated by previous dispatches. Gen. Kaufmann is well satisfied with the results of the campaign. The entire Russian loss is 21 killed, and 92 wounded, including 26 casualties in the navy. Two officers and 14 men being decoyed by treachery into a Turkoman camp, were massacred. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Leushtenberg greatly distinguished themselves in the affair. Both were two hours under fire, and are great favorites with the army. There were captured 20 cannon and a large quantity of ammunition.

Khiva City is a dirty, squalid place, with shabby environs. The country, however, is delightful and vegetation beautiful. A strong party of Russians, taking advantage of the circumstances, are domiciled among the trading community. The population is quiet and respectful. Forty thousand slaves have been set free.

Gen. Kauffmann will remain here till the terms of the treaty are fulfilled. It is also probable that an expedition will be sent to chastise the Turkoman tribes, and break down their power, they having proved cowardly and treacherous, brutal and cruel towards Persian slaves.

The *Herald* correspondent is the only stranger in the Russian camp, and is treated with great kindness by Gen. Kaufmann and his officers because of their friendship for Americans.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The Shah of Persia and suite have arrived here, and been received by the Emperor. The Shah visited the Exhibition today.

A Sunday Prize-Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The prize-fight between Siddons and Chambers took place this morning near the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn, just off the Coney Island Road, and resulted, after fourteen rounds, which occupied nearly an hour, in the defeat of Siddons, who, it is said, was not in good fighting condition. He was punished severely by Chambers, who displayed much skill throughout the fight. Finally Siddons was knocked out of time, and his seconds threw up the sponge. The affair was kept very quiet, and was witnessed by but a few New York and Brooklyn sports. The police were deceived by a rumor that the men were to meet at a hotel on Coney Island.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3.—But three deaths from cholera have occurred since Saturday morning,—a marked decrease on Friday's mortality. No marked excitement prevails, although citizens are universally disinfecting their premises.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The cholera has appeared at Union Hill, N. J., opposite New York. Two cases are reported, one of which was fatal. One fatal case is reported at Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—The *Journal's* special advices report a total of thirteen deaths at Carmi, Ill., from cholera, and that everything is quiet at present. Two deaths are also reported at Wabash. One death from cholera here to-day.

[By Mail.]

From the Cairo Bulletin, Aug. 1.

From parties who left Carmi yesterday afternoon and arrived in this city by the Cairo & Vincennes train last evening, we learn that night before last cholera broke out in Carmi, and that up to the time the train left yesterday afternoon, twenty cases and six deaths had occurred. The people of the town were panic-stricken, and all who could get away were leaving. Coal was being burned in the streets, and the houses being disinfected as fast as possible. The physicians of the town were doing all in their power to relieve the sufferers.

NEW YORK.

Rifle Shooting Match—Sanitary Reform—The Work of Removing the Gutter Stalls Completed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The first of a series of monthly rifle contests took place yesterday at the Creedmoore Rifle Range, at Creedmoore, Long Island, under the auspices of the National Rifle Association. The prize was a badge, presented by the *Turf, Field and Farm*, which is to become the property of the person winning it three times in succession. It is an enameled golden target, and is valued at $100. There were thirty contestants for the prize, which was won by Capt. Bodin.

The very creditable work of sanitary reforms, as well as of public improvement, which the Board of Health has of late been prosecuting in demolishing the gutter stalls which have surrounded all the large markets in the city, and have lined and polluted the streets in their immediate vicinity, whose existence has long since been declared by the Board of Health to be detrimental to the health of the city, and by the public to be a great obstruction of public highways, was, it is believed, practically ended at 12:30 a. m. to-day by the removal of the stalls around the Fulton Market. The market-men seemed resigned, and stood around in little groups steadily watching the progress of the work which will probably prove the ruin of some of them. One man said that the city ought to pay damages to the stand-holders on South street, as their stalls had been erected under authority of the Committee on Markets of the Board of Aldermen in the days when they had control of such matters. In one stand a wake was held over a mock coffin, which contained, according to an inscription on the lid, "The virtues of the Health Board and Reformers." On another stand a placard was hung early in the morning announcing that it was "Closed in consequence of a split in Tammany."

A large quantity of human hair, valued at $10,000, was seized by the Custom-House officials on Saturday, an attempt having been made to smuggle it from on board the steamship Mosle.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Twenty-three thousand six hundred emigrants arrived at this port last week.

It is officially stated that an application has been made at the District Attorney's office for a copy of the testimony in the Walworth case, which will be sent to the Governor.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.09	60	71	N. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.12	65	53	N., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.16	66	54	N., brisk.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.17	65	58	N., brisk.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.18	63	72	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.19	63	72	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 68.
Minimum thermometer, 53.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.99	63	S. E., brisk.		Clear.
Buffalo	30.02	62	N., fresh.	.08	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.06	72	S., brisk.		Clear.
Chicago	30.19	63	N. E., fresh.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.15	68	N., fresh.	.62	Clear.
Cleveland	30.08	67	N., brisk.	.03	....
Davenport	30.19	72	S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Detroit	30.11	62	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
Duluth	30.08	66	Calm.		Clear.
Escanaba	29.94	60	W., gentle.		Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.81	66	S., brisk.		Threaten'ng
Keokuk	30.15	68	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.21	63	S. W., gentle.		Clear.
Marquette	30.17	57	W., gentle.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.23	58	N., gentle.		Clear.
Omaha	30.11	65	S., gentle.		Clear.
Pembina	29.88	67	S. E., brisk.		....
St. Paul	30.11	64	Calm.		Clear.
Toledo	30.13	61	N. E., fresh.		Fair.
Yankton	30.07	71	S. E., fresh.		Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—For the Northwest and Upper Lake Region, and thence to Indiana and Missouri, high temperature, falling barometer, southerly winds, and generally clear weather. From Michigan to Lake Ontario and southward to Kentucky and West Virginia, cool, clearing, and clear weather, northwesterly and northerly winds. For Tennessee and the Eastern Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds, rising barometer, and cooler with increasing cloudy weather and local storms. For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds veering to northwesterly, rising barometer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain. For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing pressure, occasional rain, and cooler, clearer weather. For New England, southwesterly and northwesterly wind, cloudy weather, frequent rains, and lower temperature.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 3, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes.	
			Rise.	Fall.
Cincinnati	10 ft.	5 in.	2 ft 1 in.	....
Davenport	4 ft.	1 in.	....	2 in.
Keokuk	3 ft.	8 in.	....	3 in.
Nashville	3 ft.	4 in.	....	....
*New Orleans	8 ft.	7 in.	....	5 in.
Omaha	9 ft.	6 in.	....	....
St. Louis	15 ft.	6 in.	....	8 in.
St. Paul	6 ft.	2 in.	....	4 in.
Yankton	9 ft.	11 in.	....	2 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Methodist camp-meeting will be held at Acton, twelve miles from Indianapolis, commencing to-morrow, and continuing one week. These meetings are attended by thousands of people.

Cornelius Craighan, an old laborer, of La-Salle, who had for years been in poor health and much addicted to intemperance, was found dead yesterday morning under a marble-cutter's shed. His death is ascribed to general debility, intemperance, and exposure.

A terrible thunder-storm prevailed at Jefferson, Wis., on Friday. The Jefferson House, kept by William Zoehrlant, was struck by lightning, and the roof raised and carried over the street, a distance of sixty feet. The occupants escaped uninjured.

Louisville Bridge Project.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—The ordinance providing for a subscription of $500,000 on the part of the Eastern District of Louisville, to aid in the construction of the second bridge across the Ohio River at this point, was accepted by the City Council on Saturday night. The question is now to be submitted to the vote of the people of the Eastern District, at a popular election.

Kentucky Murders.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—In Christian County, Ky., last week, a man named Rogers was fatally stabbed in the neck by a young man named Leslie. In the same county, the same day, W. McDaniel, formerly Constable of that county, was shot by a man named Nugent, and died the next day.

Cost of Steam Over Team Transportation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 3.—It costs $6 to ship two tons of spelter from this city to Mendota by teams, and $8 to ship the same weight to the same destination by the railroad.

The Crops.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 3.—The *Courier-Journal* publishes crop reports from twenty-two representative counties in Kentucky. Recent rains have brought out the corn and tobacco crops in Eastern Kentucky finely, and both promise well. In the Blue-Grass region corn promises well. Corn and wheat are generally in good condition through the central counties. In Southern Kentucky wheat and corn look well. In Western Kentucky not more than two-thirds of the ordinary crops of corn and tobacco is expected, though the recent rains have improved the prospect somewhat. The Colorado potato-bug has done great damage in counties adjoining this city.

MADISON, WIS.

Storm—Damage to Crops—Injury to Buildings—Man Killed by Lightning—Sunday-Liquor Prohibition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 2.—This section was visited by a severe storm last evening, preventing telegraphic communication, and doing considerable damage. The wind blew violently, in some places a whirlwind, and rain fell in torrents. Corn was bent down considerably, but not often twisted so as to injure it. Grain still uncut, as nearly half of it is lodged so as in some places to prevent cutting with the reaper, save in one way, and occasionally so that only the scythe and sickle will work, increasing the labor and cost of harvest, but not wasting much grain. Some shocks were thrown down and scattered, but it has been a good, cool drying day. Spring wheat in this county is estimated at nearly twenty bushels an acre, except in two or three towns, and oats are very heavy. The crops, as a whole, are better than for a dozen years.

The storm unroofed some buildings, including part of the Northwestern Railroad engine-house here, and a distillery at Middleton, and blew down a few small houses and barns. Orchards and fences suffered some, west of this city.

Jacob Esser, of Springfield, was going from the field to his house, carrying a cradle, when he was instantly killed by lightning, and one of the boys accompanying him rendered insensible for some time.

Town talk to-day has been an order notifying liquor-sellers that they had no license to sell on Sunday, and that they would be prosecuted for so doing. Acting-Mayor Chapman, Liberal, who issued the order, avows his intention to have it enforced thoroughly. The Germans are, some of them, much stirred up. There is a good deal of curiosity to see what the result will be. Half the saloon-keepers and the majority of the people are well satisfied with the order.

MILWAUKEE.

Supposed Suicides—Vessel Launch.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—An unknown man jumped off the Spring street bridge at an early hour Sunday morning. The suicidal act was witnessed by William Smith, who described him as a heavy man, with full whiskers, light clothing, and checkered pants. Attempts to recover the body with grappling-irons have proved unsuccessful.

An old citizen named William Parks has been missing since Wednesday last. His mind had been clouded for some time before his disappearance, and it is feared he has drowned himself. Parks resided opposite Bielfield's Garden, and leaves a large family. The man who drowned himself off Spring street bridge does not answer his description.

A grain vessel of the capacity of 40,000 bushels was launched at the yard of Allan & Co. on Saturday for Porter & Sanborn. She was named John B. Merrill.

NEW MEXICO.

Earthquake Shock—Apaches Stray from Their Reservation.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 3.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city about 1 p. m. yesterday.

The first rain of any consequence of the season fell last night.

It is reported that the Southern Apaches have left their reservation on account of one of their Chiefs being arrested for theft, but the troops are after them, and will soon return them to their reservation.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—News reached here yesterday that two German farmers were run over by a train on the Northern Railway last Friday. They were crossing the track with a team, when a locomotive struck the wagon and hurled them ten or fifteen feet. One, named Adam Niekmeyer, had his neck broken by his fall, and the other, John Adam, suffered a fracture of several ribs.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 3.—John Burdick, alias "Coal Oil Johnny," a brakeman on the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad, was instantly crushed to death yesterday afternoon while coupling cars at the North Side depot. He was a young man about 22, whose parents live in DeKalb, Ill.; was a industrious, reliable man, and stood a good chance of being shortly promoted to a conductorship.

Obstinate Beer-Vendors.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—On Saturday afternoon the State Constables, assisted by the local officers, visited a large number of saloons in this city where beer is sold, and seized all that could be found, the total amount being about one hundred kegs. Most of the saloons visited were kept by Germans, who had already been twice arraigned for dealing in the article, but their stock had never before been taken. Immediately after the seizure, some of the saloon-keepers got in new stock, and a second seizure was made. In the evening nearly all the saloons were open and doing business until their stock was exhausted.

Self-Destruction.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—This morning a young man named S. P. Dorsey, son of G. L. Dorsey, Jr., of Eden Farm, Ky., jumped from a window of the Forest City Hotel to the ground, a distance of about 50 feet. He was badly injured, and died in a few minutes. Young Dorsey was here attending the races with his father, and, it is said, had been drinking hard. It is supposed that he was delirious.

The Fort Snelling Affair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—Secretary Belknap's statement to THE TRIBUNE of the Fort Snelling land transaction, is regarded, by those here who have investigated the affair, as virtually conceding the facts upon which the charges of fraud are based.

Riot in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 3.—Drunken roughs assaulted the police on Federal Hill last night, and pistols were used to quell the riot. Five of the mob were wounded, some seriously.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALBANY, Aug. 3.—BEEVES—This week's market has ruled dull, lame, and irregular from the opening to the close. The attendance during the week has been small, and this, coupled with the fact that none were anxious to purchase, had a depressing effect upon the market. On Thursday the attendance was limited to a few local and country dealers. Trade dull, the sales of the day amounting to 850 head, against 1,350 head on the corresponding day last week. They were sold at prices fully ⅛c off from the ruling prices of last week, and these prices remained current to the close of the market. The average quality of the receipts, over 900 head in excess of last week, is equal to last week. Of the natives the quality is good, while Texans are questionable. There have been very few extras received, and no premium steers. On good butchering, heavy weight steers the market rules from ⅛@¼c per lb off from last week's prices. The stock has all been taken, the market having been relieved yesterday by a large shipment of stock in first hands to Brighton.

The following table indicates the main ruling of the market this week: Extra, $6.50@6.80; first quality, $6.00@6.37; second quality, $5.50@5.87; third quality, $4.75@5.37; inferior, $3.50@4.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, including 20 head left over from last week, 60 head. Very little was done, the market ruling dull and irregular until yesterday, when an improvement was shown, and two car-loads were disposed of at $30 to $55 per head. Prices were off $3 to $5 per head from last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—With receipts of 1,200 head,—880 less than last week,—the market from the opening to the close has ruled dull. Sheep are inferior, while the lambs are of excellent quality. The only buyers have been local dealers, who have bought sparingly. Sheep at 3@5½c per lb; lambs, 6@8½c.

HORSES—With receipts numbering 24 car-loads, or 384 head, all of which went forward in first hands, there has been nothing done in this branch of trade.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Owing to the large receipts, some slight concessions have been made in fleece wool, but stocks are generally held at previous rates. Sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium extra and double ex[tra] at 47@51c; Michigan, 45@49c; Indiana, Missouri, and other Western, 44½@48c; combing and delaine, 50@57c; unwashed fleeces, 28@35c; tub, 50@52c; scoured, 65@75c.

WASHINGTON.

The Railroads' Complaint Regarding the Postal-Car Contracts.

Treasury Bond and Gold Programme for August.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HITCH IN THE POSTAL-CAR BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The postal authorities state that the railroads, in their quarrel with the Government, have some legitimate basis for complaint. They have much reason to object to the condition of their contracts with the Government, which require them to supply free messenger service from the railway station to every post-office within 80 rods of the depot. This has become a very serious question with the railroads, especially on lines where the stations are very close together; besides, it is a practice which places the mails for a certain period entirely in the hands of irresponsible persons. The condition of their contracts, which compels them to deliver mails free at all post-offices within 80 rods of depots, requires the railroad companies to employ a large number of messengers. On some roads one is necessary for nearly every station. The expense, of course, is very great, and the railroad officer states that the annoyance and the local difficulties which result from this condition are very much greater than the expense. On some lines of road one-half of the entire compensation received from the Government for the transportation of the mails goes to these messengers. It is understood that the Senate Select Committee on Transportation have under consideration the propriety of relieving the railroad companies from this condition of the contracts, and requiring the Postmaster to attend to this delivery service without additional compensation. Some of the postal authorities recommend this change. One condition of the change, if effected, would be that the Government henceforth should have the choice of trains upon which the mail should be carried, and that the postal authorities shall in all cases have the right to place postal cars upon all the fastest express trains. The President of the Boston & Albany Road is represented to have stated to the Department that he would be willing to carry the mails for $100 per mile less if he could be relieved of the annoyance and the responsibility of this messenger service.

DEBT OF THE DISTRICT.

Referring to the statement sent from here some time since by the Associated Press, to the effect that the debt of this District was but $9,000,000, Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* to-day publishes a carefully tabulated statement showing that the debt is already $17,000,000, and that it will require $8,000,000 more before the present improvements are completed. In despair at paying the immense debt without the aid of the Government, the Administration paper moralizes as follows:

"No sane man will admit that the taxable property of this district can bear the burden of a debt of $25,000,000, as it will reach this figure before we get through, and at the same time carry on the present system of government. Our only hope is for Congress either to assume the whole or at least one-half of our debt and in the future to assume the expenses of the District over and above what is realized by a tax of $1.50 per $100 on taxable property. This the people could bear without sacrifice, and would be a fair proportion of what they should be held liable for. As a step toward this reform, let the present Government be wiped out, or, if the people are to govern, let all the officers be elected, and not humbug us with this miserable farce with which we are afflicted at present, which from its very origin has been the source of profligacy and expense largely in excess of the expenditures of many of the State Governments of the country. This is a subject entirely in the hands of the people, and, if they move with the proper spirit, the remedy can be easily reached. It is rumored, and in fact semi-officially announced, that the Governor and Board of Public Works intend to retire at the meeting of Congress, giving as an excuse that they are tired of the job, or in other words, that the old ship has more freight than she can carry, and that the best thing that can be done under the circumstances is to scuttle her and let her go.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy half a million bonds on the second Wednesday, and sell one and a half millions of gold each Thursday during the month of August, in all to sell six millions gold and buy half a million bonds.

SUICIDE.

J. H. Ripley, a clerk in the Post-Office Department, committed suicide yesterday evening.

OBITUARY.

Robert S. Chew, Chief Clerk of the State Department, who was struck with paralysis several weeks since, died at an early hour this morning. Chew was appointed to a clerkship in the State Department from Virginia, and was employed for nearly forty years in that department of the Government.

Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—Fred Beck's butchering and packing establishment was partially consumed to-day. Loss, $4,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—A fire at Ypsilanti, this morning, destroyed the warehouse of Deubel Bro.'s flouring mill, together with a barn and vinegar works. Loss, $1,500.

Melon Poachers Fired On.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—A party of boys, while robbing a water-melon patch a mile from this city this afternoon, were fired on by a man named George Sing, a German, with a double-barreled shot-gun. John Hasty, 12 years old, received four large shot in his side. He is seriously but not fatally wounded. Sing was arrested.

Texas Cattle Fever.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Texas cattle fever, which has been prevailing in DeKalb, Davis, Nodaway, and other counties of Northern Missouri for two weeks past, has carried off several thousand head, and is still raging. In Nodaway County alone the loss already amounts to over $50,000.

Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Thomas Coyne and William Olmstead, while unloading coal barges in St. Louis, yesterday afternoon, got into a quarrel, and the former knocked the latter from the barge into the river, and he was drowned. Coyne was arrested.

The Philadelphia Excursionists.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 2.—The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning, and have spent the day as guests of the Denver City officials in visiting places of interest. They leave here in the morning for the mountains, and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

Death from Spotted Fever.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—William Dougherty died in the hospital to-day of spotted fever, after a very short illness.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Arrived—Steamship City of Paris and Baltic, from Liverpool.

Rain-Water and Cholera.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Our Tennessee correspondent, H. V. B., in writing of the cholera, noticed a difference in the mortality of places using cistern and rain water and hard waters, and has asked the question, "If there is a positive virtue in cistern water?"

We do not know that he expected a direct answer, but the theory that where rain-water is used the disease is light, or appears only in a moderate type, has been for some years entertained.

To this subject, Mr. John Lea, a well-known resident of our city, when the cholera made its second visit here, gave much attention, and presented in the papers, and in pamphlet form, the result of his investigations. His study of the question had a wide range, and it confirmed him very decidedly in the opinion that cases of death by cholera of persons who used soft, especially rain water, were exceptional. His conclusions, expressed in his own words, were as follows:

"The strong array of facts adduced might be greatly enlarged were it necessary. They prove conclusively that water containing *certain mineral elements* is a *proximate cause* of cholera, and that rain-water is a prophylactic—*much more certainly so than that vaccination is a preventive of small-pox*, for numerous cases have occurred *here lately*, of persons taking the small-pox, who had been vaccinated by the most respectable physicians. But I have not yet had reason to believe that a single individual has deceased who used rain-water exclusively."

This was written and published in 1850.

In an article reprinted in the *Western Lancet* in 1851, Mr. Lea said:

"I have not been able to find one well-attested case of death by cholera, of an individual who had adhered rigidly to the use of rain-water; if such have occurred, the cases are so very few that the exceptions prove the rule."

These observations of Mr. Lea may have the force of an answer to H. V. B. At any rate the coincidence seems to be maintained. But that any positive sanitary law on the subject can be established, is not yet demonstrated.

THE AERIAL TRACK.

Prof. Wise on the Easterly Air Current.

To the Editor of the New York Graphic:

My attention was called to an article in the *Herald* of last Tuesday, upon the transatlantic balloon project, with a request to make some comments on it. That treatise is founded upon sound meteorological principles, and is, moreover, sustained to some extent by my own experience. While, out of the 446 aerial voyages I have made, 414 carried me eastward, several of the missing ones go far to sustain the ground taken by the writer, wherein he speaks of the heated belts of the earth. That, however, does not disprove the eastward motion of the earth's atmosphere as a natural and constant condition. Exceptions to a law, when properly proved, count most to confirm it. The marked exceptions to my eastward movements happened in August, September, and October, but more particularly in the two former months. From the latter part of July until the beginning of October the heated belt of the earth moves north to the tropic of Cancer, and that brings into the latitude of 40 all the phenomena of "calm belts," "horse latitudes," and "doldrums." As soon as the declination of the sun gets southward, on to the beginning and middle of October, this heated belt cools off, and the "brave west winds" come moving down upon us even to the surface of the earth. In the autumnal calms the balloon, if not over seven or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, is not likely to go eastward with any marked degree of speed, unless it be immediately before or after a storm. In the autumnal equinoctial gales, they go north, east, and sometimes northwest, when sailing at low altitudes.

All these nicer "points" are yet to be settled by experimentation. If the prime object of the transmarine balloon voyage was to get clean across the Atlantic as the *experimentum crucis*, it would not be the most advisable to start in August or September. In these months it may require an altitude of three to four miles to reach the eastward current, as my August ascension from Lafayette, Ind., in 1859, so significantly proved.

Should it be desired to cross the Atlantic in September, we have only to start on the front wave of a cyclone, and that would push us across in less than sixty hours. The Weather Signal Service Bureau, at Washington, can give us the hint of an approaching cyclone from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before it reaches the latitude and longitude of New York, and we have then only to fill our balloon with gas and let it go. Henry, Espy, Redfield and others have tracked these cyclones so clearly, and the Signal Bureau has predicted them so often and truthfully, as to leave but a shadow of doubt of their moving habitudes. This has reference to those greater cyclones that spread over an area of a thousand miles or more in diameter, and which do not exhaust themselves in less than some thousands of miles of eastward travel, when they get up to the belt of the temperate zone.

While the complete crossing of the sea by balloon is very desirable in giving eclat to the project, it seems to me that it is not the most important feature of the scheme. The grand principle involved is, does the air roll round the earth from west to east at the average rate of forty-five to fifty miles an hour faster than the velocity of the earth? Without going into theories on the subject—although the positively known factors of heat, cold, rotation, and centrifugal force extort this eastward motion of the mobile atmosphere by mathematical reduction as an equivalent—my thirty years experience in this air-tide atterss the *fact* of the case; and the water-tide upon the open southern ocean joins in the testimony. We have much yet to learn in meteorological science, and just such well-considered articles as that of the *Herald* will spur us on in the march of investigation. Life is never so sweet and danger never so insignificant as when we scent out a new scientific principle.

J. WISE.

NEW YORK, July 31.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Three Men Killed and Three Others Injured.

The Cumberland (Md.) papers furnish some details of the accident on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was briefly announced by telegraph on Monday last. The *News* says:

"Probably the most fearful and destructive 'run-in' ever known on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and certainly one attended by a greater destruction of life and property than any for years past, occurred about 6 o'clock yesterday morning on the seventeen-mile grade of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, about two miles east of Altamont and forty-three miles west of this city. A 'convoy' of trains of cars, loaded with stock, grain, cotton, tobacco and miscellaneous merchandise, were on their way east, when shortly after leaving Altamont engine No. 431, of which Luke Conoway was engineer, from some accidental cause became unmanageable and ran away. Of course, as the grade at that point was considerable, the train in a few minutes had attained a very high speed, stated by some of our informants to be at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

"The engineer blew his whistle for brakes, but the speed of the train was not slackened. In another instant he heard the engineer of the train ahead of his blowing for brakes, denoting that his train, too, was running too fast. Knowing that the forward train would decrease in speed, or stop altogether, engineer Conoway saw that a terrible collision was inevitable, and calling to his fireman to follow him, he clambered over the tender on to the cars, and ran toward the rear of the train. The fireman, whose name we have been unable to learn, threw himself on his face on the 'running-board' on top the car next the locomotive, and braced himself for the coming crash, entreating the engineer to follow his example. Conoway, however, paid no attention to his remonstance, but ran on till he reached the middle of the train, where he attempted to put on a brake. At this moment the locomotive struck the forward train, crashing with terrific force through twelve or fifteen cars and throwing the remainder of the train off the track. The cars in the rear train piled up on one another and ran off the track, injuring some of them considerably. The track for a half mile was scattered with the broken cars and their contents. Several cattle were killed, while corn, cotton and tobacco were strewn all over the road-bed.

"When the locomotive struck, Engineer Conoway was thrown into the air, hurled headforemost to the ground and instantly killed. He resided in Westernport, where he leaves a wife and family. The car to which the fireman had clung ran up and followed it through the forward train, getting badly broken in the general crash, but the man escaped uninjured. In the 'caboose' car of the forward train were T. Burke, conductor; Ed Cornery, brakeman; and three drovers; Mr. Martina, of Barbour County; Mr. Elliott, of Harrison County; and Mr. Reynolds, of Mineral County, W. V. Messrs. Martina and Elliott were instantly killed. Brakeman Cornery had his leg broken, and received other injuries, and Conductor Burke and Mr. Reynolds each received severe cuts and bruises. Mr. Burke resides in Piedmont, and has a family; Mr. Cornery is a young man and unmarried; he, also, resides at Piedmont.

"It is reported that the reason why Mr. Conoway's signal for brakes was not responded to was that the brakemen were asleep. We believe they escaped unhurt; and, if the rumor alluded to is correct, their feelings on hearing that Engineer Conoway lost his life in a desperate attempt to supply their places must be anything but pleasant."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Elgin, Ill., sends cheese direct to Liverpool in weekly shipments.

—Eugene City, Oregon, has found it necessary to have two Police Judges, so that when one gets drunk the other can fine him.

—The distilleries of Peoria are all running, many of them to their full capacity, turning out daily between 25,000 and 30,000 gallons of high-wines.

—The Shah bought $7,500 worth of paintings when in London, but he could not understand why a picture of three donkeys should be charged $800, when he could buy three of the genuine animals for $25.

—It is considered a big thing in Saratoga to have cold fried potatoes for lunch, or "munch," as it is elegantly called there. Moreover, they sip champagne with them, and expect to get home alive.

—James Woodsen, of Dubuque, heard a man enter his state-room on the Red Wing, the other night, and then, "Pard, can I leave my satchel in here?" He smelled a strong odor of chloroform a minute, woke up in the morning, and found he had been robbed of $85.

—The kalioun which the Shah smokes on ceremonious occasions is covered all over with pearls, brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; its value is said to be £80,000. This huge sum, if converted into consols, would produce an income of £2,400 per annum.

—It is rumored that the Northwestern road has bought out Hinkley of the C. & I. Railroad and will make that road a branch of the Northwestern by completing their Batavia branch to Aurora and making connection at this point. As the correspondents say, the rumor "lacks confirmation."—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The Knoxville (Ill.) *Republican* states that the petitions asking for a new election on the Knox county-seat question have been filed in the County Clerk's office. There are on the petitions 3,800 names, 1,300 more than the law requires. The election will be ordered by the County Court at its September term.

—Now Rock County, Wis., is mad. They have been without a Court-House for ten years, until last year they decided to build one to cost about $30,000. The confounded thing cost $150,000, and now they say it was the "Ring-worm" that did it. Rock County is one of the radicalest in the State.

—We learn, upon authority which seems unquestionable, that about 60,000,000 feet of timber, from school, university, and internal improvement lands, has been sold the last year by private parties, the State receiving no benefit therefrom. We expect to be able to lay before the public the full details.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—Commerce at this port for the month of July shows steady increase. The arrivals were 92, with 10,628 tonnage, exclusive of vessels not required to report. The imports nearly double those for the same time last year. They were: Lumber, 8,000,000 feet; shingles, 5,437,000; lath, 1,143,000; square timber, 280,000 feet; iron ore, 1,554 tons; coal, 600 tons; heading and staves, 90,000.—*Michigan City (Ind.) Enterprise.*

—We learn that the people of Byron are earnestly moving to aid the Pacific Railroad. They held a meeting recently, and resolved to devote the money subscribed by them to grading the road to constructing a railway-bridge across Rock River. It is expected that the bridge will be finished in ninety days, and that the cost of the masonry will be about $13,000, and the Byronians claim that by Dec. 1 the Chicago & Pacific trains will cross Rock River.—*Elgin Gazette.*

—Onions are again moving. Shipments of about 100 barrels are being made daily to St. Louis, and already about 800 barrels have gone south by boat. In the St. Louis market they are 75 to 80 cents per bushel, and there is a prospect that the prices will not be much lower. The onion crop this year is nothing like last year's crop, numerous onion-growers having quit the business in disgust.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—All Berlin is said to be running to see the *Waldmenschen*, Adrian Jeftichen and his little son Fedor, from the Province of Kostroma, in Great Russia. The father's face, and, it is said, his body too, is covered with hair as thick as a wild beast's, the only visible feature of his face being the tip of his nose. The child is rather pretty, with little whiskers that look like the down on a duckling. They have very few teeth, and none in the upper jaw.

—A series of forgeries have just come to light in Henry County, Illinois. The perpetrator is one John M. Francis, a lawyer of Andover. By means of forged notes and fraudulent representations, he succeeded in obtaining $80 from Wheeler & Alfred, of Princeton, $75 from the First National Bank of Galva, and $200 from another party in that town. He also secured $200 on a forged note in Galesburg, and a considerable amount in Geneseo. The name forged was usually that of his father, Morrison Francis, and his brother-in-law, Capt. Dimmick. He has run away, but has been heard from at New Orleans.

MINNESOTA'S FIRST MOTHER.

Sketch of a Woman Who Lived in Minnesota Fifty Years Ago.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

Died, at Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory, on Sabbath afternoon, July 13, Mrs. Charlotte A. Clark, widow of the late Maj. Nathan Clark, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, aged 78 years and 9 months.

The subject of this notice was born in Hartford, Conn., and was the daughter of Thomas Young Seymour, an eminent lawyer of that city. The late Thomas Henry Seymour, a former Governor of Connecticut and for a long time Minister at the Court of St. Petersburgh, was her own cousin. Her brother, Maj. Thomas Seymour, was a gallant officer in our army during the war of 1812. Her grandfather, Col. Seymour, served his country honorably under Gen. Washington in the War of the Revolution. Her grandmother was a Miss Ledyard, sister of the brave Col. Ledyard who was treacherously murdered by a British officer at the storming of Fort Griswold.

With such antecedents, it was natural that she should form a predilection for a military life. When, therefore, Lieut. Clark, a young and gallant officer, whose record as a soldier and a gentleman was bright and stainless, offered her his heart and hand, no wonder she was willing to leave her quiet Eastern home and follow his fortune out into the far, far West. They were married in 1816, and came to Detroit, Mich., where the old Fifth was then stationed.

The wedding-journey, which was made through Canada, which still bore evidence of the ravages of war, occupied a month, and was tedious and fatiguing, but she bore it cheerfully, and in this her first journey imbibed a love for traveling which never left her during life.

A few months were spent in Detroit and then came orders to remove to Fort Wayne, Indiana. There in the summer of 1817 her first child and only son, Malcolm Clark, was born. The next year Lieut. Clark obtained a furlough of some length and took his young family home to Connecticut. His leave of absence, however, was cut short by orders to join his regiment at Buffalo, and march with them to the junction of the St. Peter (Minnesota) and Mississippi Rivers, where a fort was to be built.

Cheerfully the young wife and mother prepared to take this longer journey into the wilderness, undismayed by the frightful stories of Indian atrocities, and unshaken by the forebodings of friends, who would fain have kept her with them until the fort was built, and a comfortable home prepared. She did not so understand her marriage promises, but felt that she was to stand by her husband in hardship and peril as well as in hours of ease and comfort.

The spring of 1819 found them on their way towards the setting sun, and on the 1st day of July the troops landed at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien), where, a few hours after her arrival, her daughter, Mrs. Van. Cleve, now residing in this city, was born, and named Charlotte, for her mother, to which the officers of the regiment added Ouisconsin, for the beautiful river now called Wisconsin. In a very few weeks she began that wonderful first journey up the Mississippi, and after six weeks' traveling in keel-boats the troops arrived at what is now Mendota. A few weeks were spent in the boats, which were the only shelter; two years in log barracks, and then the beautiful Fort was ready, and she took up her abode in what became a dearly beloved home. Here, in 1823, a third child was born. About this time she, together with Mrs. Col. Snelling, organized the first Sabbath-school in the Northwest, and labored faithfully for the good of the young people connected with the garrison.

Out of this Sunday-school grew a most interesting Bible-class, of which nearly all the officers and their wives were members, and which is remembered with real affection by the few survivors of that little band of Bible students. After eight years' residence at Fort Snelling, her husband was ordered successively to Prairie du Chien, Nashville, Smithland, Fort Howard, and Fort Winnebago, where, in 1836, he died. For many years his widow made her home at Cincinnati, where, some years before, he had purchased a home for his family. For the last twenty years she has lived alternately with her three daughters, Mrs. Van Cleve, Mrs. T. D. Lincoln, and Mrs. William P. Mullan, who are her only surviving children.

EDWARD D. NEILL.

FIRES.

Field & Leiter's New Building Narrowly Escapes Destruction.

A Large Portion of the Roof Totally Destroyed---Loss, $75,000.

Destructive Conflagration in Portland, Oregon—Twenty Blocks Burned—Loss, $1,000,000.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening a rumor spread abroad to all quarters of the city that the great Singer Building, on the northeast corner of State and Washington streets, was on fire. A general alarm had been sounded, and the engines came at full gallop from every direction, followed by crowds of people in horse-cars, omnibuses, private conveyances, and on foot. This imposing structure has been watched by everybody with admiration, as it has slowly and methodically risen from the ruins of the Potter Palmer Block, formerly occupied by Field, Leiter & Co. The new building was about one-third larger than the former one, and was nearly ready for occupancy by the same firm for the retail branch of their dry goods business.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated at the top of the elevator hatchway, between the fifth floor and the roof, in the northeast corner of the building. How the woodwork ignited no one can definitely tell, but it is thought that a careless roofer left his little stove on the ceiling joists, and that the live coals fell on the lath beneath. The first indication of fire was a small column of smoke issuing from the elevator hatchway. It was observed by several of the workmen, who gave the alarm to the persons on the floors below, one of whom ran to the nearest fire-alarm box. By the time the district steamers arrived, the flames had apparently eaten their way a considerable distance from the elevator, for smoke came from beneath the cornices on both State and Washington streets.

NO FLAMES WERE OBSERVED,

but, the smoke continuing to grow denser every moment, it was evident that the whole roof, if not the entire structure, was in danger of destruction. Considerable time elapsed before any water was available, and when the engines did get into service the pressure required to force the water to the top of the building was so great that length after length of hose burst, and others had to be substituted. For half an hour after the first alarm was given

ONLY ONE STREAM

was thrown upon the burning timbers. Even this was almost useless, as the fire was out of sight. The fifth floor was full of smoke, and dense volumes floated from the roof toward the south. At a quarter past 6 o'clock, eight or ten streams were at work and water was forced up to the fifth floor, the hose having been hauled up to the roof outside, or dragged up the stairway. The fire was increasing all the time, and a jet of flame now and then appeared beneath the cornice. Meantime, Acting-Marshal Benner had learned of the

PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF,

and ordered holes to be cut in it, and to these apertures the branch pipes were applied, and the water scattered as much as possible. Pipemen who were stationed on the fifth floor, tore down the plastering of the ceiling with picks, and flames issued from the openings, and large pieces of burning timber dropped down. The roof and the ceiling beneath, except the plastering and the sheets of tin, were composed of wood. The lessees having declined to have a mansard roof, the flooring of what would have been the sixth story was allowed to remain in position, the sheets of tin above being supported by boards, which were held in position by uprights only a few feet apart. The top of the structure was in fact

A LUMBER YARD.

The space between the ceiling and the roof varied from six feet to a few inches, and there being no access to this "vacuum," it was exceedingly difficult to get at the fire. Chopping holes in the roof and tearing down the plastering did not seem to suggest itself for some time, but when this was done, the Fire Marshal went to work systematically to put out the conflagration. Commencing at the north end of the building, the fire was driven foot by foot to the south, or Washington street front. The timbers burned very stubbornly, especially near the skylight, over the rotundas, where only a few inches intervened between the ceiling and the roof.

HOSE WAS CONTINUALLY BURSTING,

and the steamers being obliged to "shut down" every few minutes, the fire would seize fresh material before the firemen were able to prevent it. In consequence of the frequent delays the entire roof, including the major portion of the prismatic sky-light over the rotunda, was destroyed. A second and

A THIRD ALARM

were considered necessary, as the indications pointed to the complete demolition of the structure and the endangering of surrounding property. Nearly a hundred lengths of hose bursted in two hours, and had not a supply of new hose been sent for, the conflagration would have been much more serious. At one time the wooden arms which held the iron cornice to the roof (there were also a few iron arms) burned brightly, the flames shooting out ten or fifteen feet. The supply of water increased after 6 o'clock, and no difficulty was experienced in

FORCING WATER ON THE ROOF.

Although at first showing that he did not comprehend the situation, Marshal Benner subsequently did excellent service, and to him is largely due the credit for confining the fire to the roof. Capt. Bulwinkle and the Fire Insurance Patrol worked with their usual energy, and rendered valuable assistance to the department.

COMMISSIONERS EARNING THEIR SALARIES.

To Commissioners Wright and Sheridan commendation is due for the active part taken by them in directing the movements of the firemen on the street while the Marshals were in the thickest of the smoke at the top of the building. Their presence animated the men, and incited them to active and persevering work in the face of great discouragements. Commissioner Wright was the first on the ground. He quickly donned a rubber coat, and could afterward be found where he "could do the most good." He rendered invaluable assistance in changing the hose which was brought out by the first alarm, and was instrumental in having more durable hose put in service early in the evening. Commissioner Sheridan was at home when the fire broke out, but the second alarm brought him down town. He, too, was active in introducing new hose and cheering on the men to further exertions. The cornice on the State street front of the building was blazing furiously, and menacing other property, when he first arrived. It seemed impossible to extinguish it, for the streams in the interior of the building were entirely taken up with the fire in the centre of the roof. Mr. Sheridan ascertained from the foreman of the Little Giant steamer that, though the engine was leaking somewhat, he thought he could throw a stream on the top of the building, and he immediately directed him to do the best he could in that particular. It was a sensible order, for as long as the cornice continued to blaze the crowd felt sure that there was a fierce fire within. The Giant's engineer steamed up to a safe pressure, and soon thereafter a powerful stream shot out of the nozzle to the topmost portion of the building, drenching the cornice, and completely extinguishing the fire which enveloped it. The crowd testified to its appreciation by cheering lustily. The stream was then changed around to the Washington street front, where it did similar good service. It was the first exhibition of really high water-throwing that had been shown at a fire in some time.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.

The local agents of the Singer Manufacturing Company seem confident that the building cannot be restored to its original condition for a less sum than $100,000, though why the damage should amount to more than $75,000 is not quite clear to several gentlemen of experience in adjusting losses, who went through the building before the firemen left it. The agents are of the opinion that the plastering, which cost between $20,000 and $25,000, has been rendered entirely worthless, and that the greater portion of the wood-work has been warped to an extent that will necessitate an outlay of several thousand dollars. An examination by daylight will probably show them that they are mistaken in each particular. The ceilings of all the floors are badly damaged, of course, but the plastering of the greater portion of the walls is scarcely injured. If the floors have been solidly laid they cannot suffer much from water, for it was promptly swept off by the members of the Fire Insurance Patrol as soon as the building was given up to them. The woodwork surrounding the wall of the skylight on the different floors is probably destroyed, and will have to be replaced. The skylight itself cost $22,000, but as it was composed mainly of iron, the damage to it could not have been serious. The greater portion of the loss occurs in the roof, cornice, and elevators. The cost of the two former may be estimated at from $30,000 to $35,000. There were three elevators in the building, valued at about $35,000, which were so badly damaged that they will have to be replaced. There was no insurance on the building, as the Singer Company prefers to carry its own risks.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORTLAND, OR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—A most destructive fire in Portland, Or., broke out at 4 o'clock this morning. Twelve blocks are now in flames, and the fire is spreading. The Fire Departments of Vancouver, Oregon City, and Salem are on the way there. The water supply is failing. The fire commenced in the rear of the Metropolitan Hotel. Nearly all the city bounded by Yamhill street, North Second street, West Columbia street, and South River street, is in flames.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2—Noon Dispatch.—The Portland fire is fully under control. Twenty-three blocks are a total ruin. The fire originated in the furniture-store of Hurgren & Schindler, where no fire nor light was used. Doubtless it was incendiarism. The St. Charles Hotel, the largest building in the city, and two stores, were the only buildings saved on Front street. The St. Charles Hotel was damaged $10,000. Walker's sash and door factory was destroyed; loss, $80,000. The Oregon Iron Works were on fire five times. One house stands on First street in a space of eight blocks. The east side of Second street has gone for nine squares. One fireman had his leg broken and several were injured. During the fire a second started in a house on the corner of Third and Taylor streets, but was extinguished. The incendiary was caught. The Salem Department arrived, making the extraordinary run of 51 miles in 69 minutes, including stoppages. The steamer bringing the Vancouver Department made 18 in 75 minutes. The loss exceeds

ONE MILLION.

The Portland fire commenced at 4:30 a. m., and in twenty minutes spread through the block. Before steam was applied the Metropolitan Hotel was burned to the ground. The wind rising, spread the fire in all directions. When the Salem Department arrived seven blocks were consumed. They stopped the father northward progress of the fire. When all the available assistance arrived there were only seven engines to subdue the fire, which was half a mile in length and a quarter in width. It was fast suppressed in one direction, but broke out in another. The new fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The fire ceased for want of material. Among the losses are two engine-houses, 2 sash factories, 3 foundries, 4 mills, 5 hotels, 100 stores, and 250 dwellings. One hundred and fifty families are homeless, and encamped in the public parks. The estimated loss is $1,500,000; insurance, $200,000. The foreign companies lost heavily. The Imperial lost $80,000; London & Liverpool, $40,000. Everything is confusion. The police and National Guards are on duty in the burnt district.

There were two alarms this afternoon; losses slight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The danger to Portland is past. Two companies of regulars, detailed from Fort Vancouver, guard the property. Besides the losses reported, about $500,000 was lost in removing goods. Many persons considered rich yesterday are now poor. The fire was first discovered by the Captain of a river steamer. The alarm was promptly sounded, but the material being dry burned like tinder, and many articles were burned during removal. During the burning of Walker's factory, the proprietor offered $1,000 for a stream of water for ten minutes. The buildings along the river front were pulled down, and the goods carried across the river.

The second fire started six blocks from the original conflagration. An incendiary was caught by the police and taken to jail.

Samuel Lowenstein, of the firm of Emil Lowenstein & Co., furniture, was killed. Johnson, fireman, fell from a ladder and was hurt. He will recover. Edward Brockensto, the City Treasurer, was dangerously hurt. Losses: Hurgren & Schindler, $80,000; Metropolitan Hotel, $30,000; G. A. Vaughan, $100,000; Smith Bros., $20,000; Dr. Freeland, $8,000; Champion Boat Factory, $11,000; Russ House, $15,000; Welch & Morgan, E. Campbell, J. B. Springer, $5,000; Emil Lowenstein & Co., $50,000; M. Sellers, C. S. Silvas, Love's Hotel, Hackey & Stillme, $20,000 each; Walker's Mill, Reese, and State, $20,000 each; W. Moffat, $25,000; Sam Sykes, St. Charles Hotel, McGinn & Hall, W. B. Lake, Powers & Burchard, Dr. Davenport, $10,000 each, and about twenty more firms $15,000 each. These are not all. The gross insurance is $300,000.

A stable was fired in the afternoon. Loss, $1,000.

Two men were arrested for setting fire to a house this evening on Third street. The undestroyed churches are converted into dwelling houses.

The Common Council is issuing food tickets to the destitute. There are offers of aid to the sufferers from other cities.

AT YPSILANTI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Aug. 2.—An incendiary attempt was made early this morning to burn the State Normal School by setting fire to an adjacent wooden building used for a gymnasium. This was destroyed, and the Normal School damaged from intense heat. The loss on both buildings is $1,400, covered by insurance. Several of the Normal Professors have been engaged in a temperance revival, and suspicion points to the liquor-dealers. A reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of the incendiaries has been offered. Great excitement prevails.

IN THE VIENNA EXPOSITION BUILDING.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—A fire in the Exposition building this morning burned the Alsace-Lorraine peasant dwelling.

CANADA.

Popular Indignation Towards the Government on the Pacific Railway Scandal—Departure of an American Consul.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The Mayor of the city, in accordance with a requisition, has called a public meeting on the Champ de Mars on Tuesday, to express indignation at the course of the Government.

A member for the Eastern Division in the Quebec Legislature has gone over to the Opposition, though formerly a Conservative.

HAMILTON, Aug. 2.—The Hon. F. N. Blake, United States Consul at this port for four years, was banqueted last night at the Royal Hotel. The Mayor occupied the Chair, and the chief citizens were present. He leaves shortly for a new post in his own country, and will be succeeded by Col. Myers.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—It is understood here that the authorities question the power of the Government to appoint Judges to any other commission than that of Judge. The Government itself took that ground in the Manitoba case.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—Sir John A. Macdonald is expected back here from Quebec shortly. He is known to have been incapacitated from business for some days by drink.

The Governor-General will not be here at the prorogation. The discussion will be short. The Chief Justices of the different provinces are spoken of as Royal Commissioners.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 2.—The splendid rains last night and the day before have rendered very large corn and potato crop almost certain. Small grain is now being harvested, and most of it is unusually good.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 2.—Harvest is well advanced throughout this section. Farmers report wheat somewhat injured from blight, and that the yield will not be above the average of last year. Oats promise well. There are prospects for a tremendous corn crop, with a favorable fall.

Hostile Indians in Wyoming.

OMAHA, Aug. 2.—A letter from Camp Brown, situated about forty miles from Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, says a band of hostile Indians appeared in the vicinity of old Camp Brown, on the 20th of July, and attacked the houses and killed two women. They attempted, but did not commit, other depredations before a body of armed men got in pursuit.

Insurance Foreclosures and Sales.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Suits have been commenced by the Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies, against J. B. Bennett, in foreclosure for $108,000 and $77,000. The property to be sold is mainly Clifton property, owned by Mr. Bennett.

Attempted Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 2.—Fred. Bussey, a diver, was shot and dangerously wounded by a man named Dorsey, early this morning. The latter escaped.

Printers' Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The President of the International Typographical Union, resident here, has been informed of a strike of the Union printers in Ottawa, Canada.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—Many persons who joined the insurrection in the south, in favor of the independence of cantons, have abandoned the cause in consequence of the excesses committed by the insurgents during the occupancy of Seville by the insurrectionists. Many buildings in various quarters of the city were burned, and in a number of the streets every house and store was robbed.

The conduct of Gen. Contreras, in bombarding defenceless towns, is producing an immense reaction in favor of the National Government.

The frigates seized at Cartagena are partly manned by galley slaves.

The Government has received intelligence from Malaga that upon the arrival of the insurgent frigate, the commanders of the English, French, and German squadrons held a conference with Contreras and urged him to return the seized war-vessels to Cartegena. The Government is further informed that the commanders decided to hold Contreras as a hostage until the vessels are returned.

Eight siege guns and two mortars have been sent to the Republican troops before Valencia, to assist in the bombardment of that city.

All communication between Madrid and the cities of Andalusia has been interrupted.

BARCELONA, Aug. 2.—Don Alfonso and Saballs are fortifying Pratta de Decuenes, forty miles northwest of Barcelona. They are also preparing to make a levy *en masse*.

Six thousand workmen of Alcoy propose to constitute a municipal government in that town and maintain order.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—A bill providing for the separation of Church and State was introduced in the Cortes to-day.

The attack upon the insurgents in Valencia was renewed this morning by the National forces, who drove them into the Plaza de Moreso, and are now keeping up a sharp fire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The Jesuits expelled from Germany have, in part, found a new home in Lancashire, England. After they had wandered through France, Belgium, and England, the Brothers Stapleton placed an estate at their disposal, and the Fathers at once established a convent at Dillon Hall, with nearly 100 inmates. Other colonies of German Jesuits have established themselves at Stonyhurst and St. Buerios, in North Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dreadful accident occurred this morning on the Northwestern Railway, near Wigan, Lancashire, to the Scotch tourist express train from London. Twelve persons were instantly killed, and thirty wounded. Among the killed is Sir John Anson. Many of the injured will die.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The explanation at Berlin of the story recently started by a Vienna newspaper, that a treaty between Russia and Prussia providing for a new partition of Poland was signed in 1863, is to the effect that after the Polish rebellion of 1863 had been suppressed, the Russian Government offered to cede to Prussia a part of that troublesome and ungovernable country, but that Bismarck declined the acquisition, because he was of the opinion that, with a still greater number of subjects belonging to a nationality inimical to the Prussian Government on principle, a constitutional government would become an impossibility in Prussia.

The health of King John, of Saxony, is such as to occasion apprehensions of dropsy.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The report that the Spanish insurgents at Cartagena burned the house of the German Consul, and maltreated the Consul is denied.

It is probable an interview will take place at an early date, at Frankfort, between the King of Belgium and the Emperor of Germany.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Aug. 2.—The *Vos Publica* denies the rumor in the American papers that Gen. Escobedo, with the fourth division of the Mexican army, had been ordered to the Rio Grande frontier, and says that Gen. Escobedo is on his estate near San Luis Palai, and the fourth division of the army is stationed at different and remote parts of the Republic, on active duty. The report is also stated to have emenated from the headquarters of the Department of Texas, and first appeared in the San Antonio papers, and is groundless.

WALL STREET

Review of the Stock, Gold, and Money Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The stock market has been firm during the day for the entire list, with an advance of ⅜@1⅛ per cent.

GOLD

was dull at 115⅝@115⅞. The carrying rate has ranged from 2 to 4 per cent.

MONEY

closed easy at 1½ per cent. The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, and shows a reduction in the 25 per cent reserve required by law of $816,975. The banks now hold $13,803,475 in excess of the requirement, against $14,620,450 last week.

IMPORTS

for the week were $5,412,088, of which $1,300,919 was dry goods, and $3,102,169 general merchandize. The specie shipment for the week was $710,442.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME.

Washington dispatches report that Secretary Richardson leaves for Long Branch this evening. There is no indication that there will be any material change in the Treasury programme. London dispatches report consols and American securities firm at an advance of ⅛ per cent on the closing prices of yesterday.

THE INDIANS.

Complaints of the Friendly Indians in the Vicinity of Bismarck.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 2.—A Bismarck dispatch of last evening says that, in a conference with Maj. Smith at Fort Abraham Lincoln, yesterday morning, the Chiefs of friendly Indians complained that their people have been robbed by Agents and Commissioners, and are starving. They want food and arms, and a settlement for lands belonging to them in Dakota, and protection from the Sioux. They will not take Smith's word, saying that the white man's promises have been false, and want a treaty in black and white. They expected to go to Washington, but will return to Bertholds.

WISCONSIN.

A Heavy Rain and Thunder Storm in Dane County—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 2.—A very heavy rain-storm, accompanied with high wind, passed over this section yesterday afternoon. At Middleton, in this county, the brewery and the brewery barn were unroofed, and trees, fences, and grain were blown down. Jacob Esser, of Springfield, was going from his grain-field to his house, with his two boys, when he was struck by lightning and instantly killed. One of the boys was knocked down, but will recover. The roof of the Northwestern Railroad engine-house, in this city, was blown off. Grain is badly lodged, and it is estimated that it will require 50 per cent more labor to harvest the crops.

The German saloon-keepers here are considerably excited over the order of Acting Mayor Chapman closing the saloons on Sunday, and talk is made of resisting the Mayor's order.

The Northern Pacific Expedition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—Bismarck dispatches say that Gen. Rosser has secured a practicable line of 205 miles from Bismarck to Glennine Creek, on the Yellowstone, and 254 miles to the mouth of Powder River. Coal of good quality was found in immense quantities 25 miles beyond the Missouri. The bad lands have been crossed and beyond they found good soil. The expedition will push on to Prior Creek, 250 miles west of the Yellowstone. Prof. Phelps, Principal of the first Normal School, returned with Rosser, bringing a large collection of valuable geological specimens collected on the route. Lieut. Fred Grant came also.

Game Law Violators.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Gov. Woodson, of this State, and Gen. James Craig, and several other gentlemen of St. Joseph, Mo., went across the line into Kansas yesterday, to shoot prairie chickens, and were arrested and fined for a violation of the Kansas Game law. The affair has caused a good deal of merriment among the Governor's friends.

The Bender Grave-Yard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 2.—A *Times* special from the neighborhood of the Bender grave-yard says that, while no new graves have been discovered, indications were found that the ground in the corn-field, south of where the house stood, had been disturbed to a considerable depth, and, as it was approaching light, it was concluded to suspend operations for the present, and send notices at an early hour to the neighboring farmers to be on hand with their plows, scrapers, and spades, and commence a regular organized search for any bodies that may be buried there. It is the opinion of our party that the search will not be in vain.

THE GRANGERS.

DeWitt County Farmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., July 2.—The Farmers' Association of De Witt County held a Convention at Clinton to-day, for the purpose of forming a Farmers' Party and nominating county officers. Mr. S. M. Thorp, President of the County Association, was elected Temporary Chairman, and C. Jones, of Waynesville, Temporary Secretary. A Committee of thirteen were then chosen upon credentials and permanent organization, who reported a full delegation from every town in the county, and S. M. Thorp, as Permanent Chairman, and Charles Hurd, as Permanent Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to nominate county officers, which resulted in the following choice: County Clerk, J. S. B. Willis; County Treasurer, William Gambrell; County Judge, Robert Walker; County Superintendent of Schools, William North.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

Resolved, By this nominating convention of the farmers of DeWitt County, that we approve and reaffirm the declaration of principles unanimously adopted by the late Farmers' Convention of this county, held June 16, 1873.

Second—That we hail with pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction the arousing of the rural population to a proper comprehension of their just rights, and for the great unanimity of action and earnestness of purpose that characterize the farmers' and laborers' movement throughout this country and State; that we should have a more stringent railroad law ere this is very evident, and we believe had our Legislature done its duty and obeyed the Constitution, it would have been better.

We therefore, recommend that our batteries, that have been playing upon the railroads so long be now turned upon the Legislature in earnest, they having it in their power to make the railroads do us justice in the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Third—That it now becomes our imperative duty to use the power we have for our own and the public good, and no longer suffer ourselves to be handled by others for our oppression, as we have been and always shall be if we hold party higher than country and our material interests.

Fourth—That in urging our claims to recognition as a power that can no longer be held in subjection to the dictates of any party or set of men, we disclaim any antagonism to any useful industry or legitimate business. We would injure no one, but by the adoption of safe and wholesome measures, seek to benefit the whole people.

Fifth—We dare maintain our rights, and are determined that nothing shall turn us aside save a full compliance with our just demands.

Sixth—That we take our stand on the principles of equal rights and exact justice for all, exclusive privileges to none, and are determined to elect men to office because of their fitness, their honesty, and integrity. We invite the hearty co-operation of all classes in the election of the entire ticket this day placed in nomination.

Seventh—That the public may expect that all our county officials shall be held to a strict accountability by repeated warnings.

The Committee recommended that suitable arrangements be made at a suitable time to audit accounts and expenses against the county, and a complete report be made of the same to the public through the organization or its Committees. The Committee further recommended that the next quarterly Convention of this county be attended by every farmer in the county.

It also announced that S. M. Smith, the father of the movement, and other leaders of this general revolution have been invited to address the people upon that occasion.

And it was farther

Resolved, that we will support men for office who are in sympathy with the reforms in the interest of labor, and we believe that the practice of of influencing votes by the use of money and whisky exists to an alarming extent, and should be denounced as unlawful and against the reforms sought by this Association, and we expect from the candidates nominated here to-day a strict compliance with this resolution.

The proceedings of this Convention were marked with a spirit of harmony and good feeling, and in the highest degree reflected credit upon the farmers of DeWitt County. The ticket nominated here to-day gives universal satisfaction. It is composed of men of both parties, and carries strength enough with it to defeat any opposition that may arise. But little, however, is expected.

Henry County (Ia.) Grangers Nominate a County Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., Aug. 2.—The new party folks held their County Convention in this city to-day, and nominated a full ticket, as follows: Senator, C. F. Spearmen; Representatives, S. R. Nuger and J. T. Davidson; Treasurer, John Hanreman; Auditor, J. B. Dickey; Sheriff, J. T. Drummond; Supervisor, J. B. Woodworth; County Superintendent, Anna Packer. The Convention was largely attended, every township being represented. The resolutions declare in favor of independence of the Judiciary; condemn Congress for allowing to go unpunished the frauds and corruptions that were brought to light; also the increase of salaries; against monopolies and class legislation; in favor of fixing maximum rates of railroad tariff by law; disapproving the National banking system and favoring a greenback or legal-tender circulation.

LaSalle County Anti-Monopoly Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Anti-Monopoly Association met in the City Hall this morning. Owing to the farmer members being busy harvesting, it was decided to postpone all business. Numerous excuses were received from country brethren, and also several important papers from other associations, making suggestions with a view to perfect harmonious and united efforts in the fall, when we expect to carry the outer wall of Jerusalem. The meeting was adjourned until Saturday.

THE CHOLERA.

The Progress of the Dreaded Disease.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—The deaths of the week ending this evening, reported by the Board of Health, are 211, a decrease from last week of 30. Seventeen are reported from cholera, and 29 from cholera morbus.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—One new case of cholera is reported to-day. There were three deaths yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Four deaths from cholera, one from cholera morbus, and three from cholera infantum, are reported as having occurred at Dayton, Ohio, and that vicinity, within the past week.

[By Mail.]

Evansville, Ind. (July 31), Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The rolling-mill near Evansville stopped to-day until Monday, on account of cholera among the employes. Two of the men died yesterday, and two others are seriously ill.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 31.

It has been intelligently rumored in the city for two or three days past that nearly all the colored patients in the colored branch of Longview Lunatic Asylum have died of cholera. We have no information as to the number of unfortunates in the branch asylum.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 2.

The cholera is raging in Miami City, near Dayton, with exceeding virulence, although the daily papers nor the telegraph dispatches say nothing about it. Thus far ten deaths have occurred within the past forty-eight hours,—four of which were out of one family of five. A laborer named Staley was taken suddenly ill yesterday morning, and went home. In less than four hours he was a corpse.

Nebraska Items.

OMAHA, Aug. 2.—The return of the Government Surveyors from Northern and Northwestern Nebraska reports the discovery of immense tracts of pine lands, in a country supposed heretofore to be barren.

There was a heavy rain-storm last night along the mountain division of the Union Pacific Road. One bad wash-out reported. The train due to-day from the West is fifteen hours late. No serious delay will occur, passengers, etc., being transferred at the break without trouble.

More Depredations on the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—A special to the *News* from San Antonio gives an account of more Indian outrages along the frontier, at Faro City, Peros Bridge, and Brady's Creek. There is much excitement, and the people are abandoning their homes and crops.

Fatally Stabbed.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—While James Kennedy, the keeper of a saloon at No. 276 Broadway, was ejecting a party of drunken sailors, last night, one of them, Henry Monkers, fatally stabbed him. The murderer was arrested.

Railroad Accident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—Four passenger-cars, on the Vandalia Road, were ditched this morning, four miles from this city. Mooney, the baggage-master, of Terre Haute, was badly injured.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE CLEVELAND RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—This was the last day of the meeting of the Cleveland Club, and, as on preceding days, everything passed off pleasantly. The track was in fine condition, and the crowd, though not as large as yesterday, numbered 10,000 people.

THE FIRST RACE

was free to all horses, for a purse of $6,000, for which Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl were entered.

First Heat—After eight trials, the horses got off together. At the start, American Girl led Goldsmith Maid by two lengths, who was two lengths ahead of Lucy. Coming on the first quarter, Lucy passed the Maid. At the quarter-pole Lucy was four lengths behind American Girl, and Goldsmith Maid two lengths behind Lucy. Goldsmith Maid here stopped short, Budd Doble dismounted, and the contest was narrowed down to Lucy and American Girl. It was ascertained on inquiry that the Maid had merely caught her hind foot in her fore quarter boot, compelling her to come to a stand-still, but not injuring her. At the half-mile pole American Girl was three lengths ahead of Lucy, and at the three-quarter pole the gap was increased to four lengths. Entering the home stretch, however, Lucy lapped the Girl, and at the distance passed her, winning the heat by a neck in 2:21¾. The time of the first quarter was 35½ seconds; half-mile, 1:10; three-quarters, 1:45½; mile, 2:21¾. The cause of Goldsmith Maid quitting was that she caught one of her hind feet in the boot on one of her fore legs. She was not seriously damaged, but was declared distanced by the judges.

Second Heat—At the send-off the Girl led by a length, but Lucy pulled ahead, and at the turn she was half a length ahead. Reaching the first quarter pole, the same positions were maintained, but the Girl was pulling up a little, and as they left the pole they came neck and neck and nose to nose to the half-mile pole. Leaving the half-mile, Lucy went ahead, and half-way to the quarter pole the Girl broke up, Lucy leading one and one half lengths at the pole. Coming up the home stretch the Girl crowded Lucy closely, and lapped her, and crossing the score Lucy was ahead, with the Girl's nose at her shoulder. Time of first quarter, 35½; one-half mile, 1:10½; third quarter, 1:46; mile, 2:23¾.

Third Heat—American Girl led off by a length, but at the turn she went off her feet, and Lucy took the lead, making a gap at the quarter pole of one and one-half lengths. Going up the back stretch the Girl succeeded in closing up the gap, and lapped Lucy at the half-mile, but broke up, though she did not lose much ground, and going around the third turn the mares were trotting neck and neck. At the third quarter-pole Lucy had succeeded in opening a length between her and the Girl. Coming up the home stretch the Girl again closed, and the struggle was beautiful, Lucy crossing the score by a bare length in 2:24¼. Time of first quarter, 36½; second, 1:12; third, 1:47.

SUMMARY.

Trotting, purse $6,000, free for all horses; first premium, $3,500; second, $1,500; third, $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five.

O. A. Hickox, Trenton, names b. m. Lucy	1	1	1
D. P. Fifer, New York, names b. m. American Girl	2	2	2
Budd Doble, Philadelphia, names b. m. Goldsmith Maid	dist.		

Time—2:21¾; 2:23¾; 2:24¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was for horses which never trotted better than 2:40, for a purse of $2,000. There were eleven entries, and nine started.

First Heat—At the start Russell had the pole, but at the first turn Magnolia took the lead, with Clementine second, and Little Longfellow third, Sleepy Joe trailing. At the quarter pole Magnolia was two lengths ahead of Mary Taylor and Little Longfellow, who were lapped, Vanity Fair fourth, and Sleepy Joe still trailing. Reaching the half mile pole Magnolia was two lengths ahead of Little Longfellow, Vanity Fair third, and Sleepy Joe still in the rear. At the third quarter pole Magnolia was still in the lead about two lengths, Little Longfellow and Clementine two lengths ahead of Walter. Coming up the home stretch Clementine drew ahead, lapping Magnolia, passing him at the distance and winning the heat by two lengths. Time of the first quarter, 39½; half mile, 1:16; third quarter, 1:52½; mile, 2:29.

Second Heat—On the send-off Mary Taylor had the lead, but was passed at the turn by Longfellow, Clementine and Mary Taylor lapped, and Vanity Fair fourth. At the first quarter Longfellow was a length and a half in advance of Magnolia, Clementine third, Vanity Fair fourth, the rest stringing out, Sleepy Joe trailing in the rear. At the half mile Little Longfellow was four lengths ahead of Magnolia, Vanity Fair third, Clementine fourth, Sleepy Joe still trailing. Coming up to the third quarter pole Walter shot ahead, taking second place, and at the pole Walter was one and a half lengths behind Little Longfellow. Entering the home-stretch Longfellow broke, and the others were badly strung out. Clementine won the heat by a length. Time—first quarter, 37½; half mile, 1:13½; third quarter, 1:50; mile, 2:27½.

Third Heat—At the start Mary Taylor led, but Clementine quickly took the front, and at the turn Walter was second, Little Longfellow third, Vanity Fair fourth. Reaching the quarter-pole these positions were unchanged, except that Vanity Fair was third and Longfellow fourth. Going up the back-stretch Little Longfellow was going to the front, and Walter close behind. At the half-mile pole Longfellow took the first place, Walter second, Clementine third, and breaking. On the third turn Clementine again went to the front, and at the third quarter-pole maintained her position, Walter second, little Longfellow fourth. Coming up the home-stretch Clementine still held the lead, Walter second, Vanity Fair and Mary Taylor lapped for the third place, Longfellow fifth, the others strung out. Clementine passed the score a length ahead of Walter. Time—First quarter, 1:37⅛; half, 1:14½; third quarter, 1:51½; mile, 2:30.

SUMMARY.

Trotting, purse $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40, best 3 in 5; first premium, $1,000; second, $500; third, $300; fourth, $200.

Graves & Loomis, Chicago, br. m. Clementine	1	1	1
Ben Mace, New York, br. g. Walter	2	2	2
L. L. Dorsey, Jr., Louisville, ch. s. Zicaddie, Gold Dust	3	4	3
J. W. Myers, Toledo, br. g. Vanity Fair	5	3	0
J. Hart, Brooklyn, s. g. Little Longfellow	4	8	0
D. H. Hughes, Cleveland, b. m. Mary Taylor	6	6	6
J. W. Bebeout, Bushville, Ind., g. g. Russell	7	7	7
John McKee, Cleveland, g. g. Magnolia	8	5	8
John Crocker, Youngston, b. g. Sleepy Joe	9	9	9
J. N. Shawhan, New Orleans, s. g. Fashion	dr.		
Dan Mace, New York, ch. s. Fearnaught, Jr.	dr.		

Time—2:29; 2:27½; 2:30½.

Graves & Loomis, owners of Clementine, feel somewhat hurt at what was said in these dispatches regarding the attempt by them to sell the race on Wednesday. As the matter then appeared, facts were against them; but the judges decide that the making of charges of such character the facts do not warrant, and it is now believed by all that the owners intended no fraud.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The weather to-day was fine, and the track in good condition. The first race, for a purse of $500, was a selling race for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Crowsmeat and Persimmons started. Crowsmeat won easily. Time, 1:19½.

For the second race, Sequel stakes, for 3-year-olds, $50 entrance, with $700 added, two miles. The following horses started: Breadalbane Colt, Saline, Kentucky Filly, Fellowcraft, and Warlike. Breadalbane Colt won. Fellowcraft second. Time, 3:40½.

In the third race, selling race for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, three miles, Wanderer, Harry Bassett, and Hubbard started. Bassett and Hubbard were the favorites at odds of about two to one. Hubbard won, Wanderer second. Time, 5:34.

The chief interest of the races was in the three-mile race, in which Harry Bassett and Wanderer again met. McDaniel's entry was the favorite. Wanderer, however, found many backers. A good start was effected, Bassett getting away first, Wanderer second, Hubbard third. At the half-mile pole Wanderer was leading Bassett a length, Hubbard making a trailing race a dozen lengths in the rear. These positions were maintained the first mile. Going up the back stretch Bassett quitted, and Wanderer, increasing his lead at every stride, looked every inch the winner. At this period the backers of McDaniel's stable sought to hedge, and there were large odds that Wanderer would win. Hubbard now got in the race, and, passing Bassett, rushed along at a tremendous pace, challenging Wanderer and taking the lead from him, entering the home stretch. Hubbard led by two lengths, and won as he pleased. The result of the race created general astonishment, as before the start Col. McDaniel asked to withdraw Hubbard, stating that the horse was sick, but the judges declined the request. McDaniel gave out that he would merely gallop Hubbard and leave the race between Bassett and Wanderer.

FOND DU LAC RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 2.—The races in this city to-day were well attended, though not so largely as was anticipated, from the high reputation of some of the contesting horses. The first race was for a purse of $100, best two in three, with two entries. E. S. Hammond named the bay stallion Dandy, and Mr. Adams the bay gelding of the same name. The first heat, very even, was given to the stallion, and the same horse took the second heat by several lengths. Time, 2:45½ and 2:45.

The second and principal race was for a purse of $500, best three in five. There were three entries: Van Brunt's bay stallion, Ripon Boy, Dickey's bay mare Lady Mack, and Rowell's gray mare Badger Girl. The track was heavy, but nevertheless the racing was very fine and the speed good under the circumstances. As was generally expected, Ripon Boy took the first money and Lady Mack the second. The following is the

SUMMARY:

Ripon Boy	2	1	2	1	1
Lady Mack	1	3	1	3	3
Badger Girl	3	2	3	2	2

Time—2:38; 2:32½; 2:32¾.

BASE BALL.

AN UMPIRE VINDICATES HIMSELF.

During a game of base ball between the Mutuals and Baltimores, at New York, last week, Hicks, of the Mutuals, openly charged the umpire, Ferguson, of the Atlantics, with unfair ruling; whereat Ferguson calmly took a bat from one of the players and broke Hicks' arm with it. This action on the part of Mr. Ferguson was under an amended section of the rules, forbidding any player to "chin" the umpire.

AQUATIC.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 2.—Cloud, the oarsman, arrived here at 10 to-day, somewhat behind time, consequent upon delay at the canal locks. He expects to make up lost time on the Ohio River.

NEW YORK.

The Seizure of the Pacific Mail Steamers—Another Chance for Life—A Child Murderer—The Hoboken Savings Bank—Libel Suits—Counterfeit Coin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In regard to the seizure, by the Sheriff, of two vessels belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, President Bradbury says that the attachment was either a mistake or a "snap" matter arranged for the purpose, for influencing matters on the street. The amount claimed was $120,000, to secure which bonds would be given to-day. President Bradbury states that ex-President Stockwell should have paid these taxes, as he had the funds for that purpose. The matter, however, would be investigated, and as the bonds had been given, the departure of the Company's vessels would not be interfered with. The Receiver of Taxes refuses to accept bonds for the release of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer. He demands the payment of the taxes due—$130,000.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Murphy, who was sentenced to be hanged on Friday next. A reprieve is expected from the Governor.

Christine Dirner, aged 12, of 217 Springfield avenue, Newark, has been arrested on the charge of killing Edward Lawley, aged 4, by willfully throwing him down-stairs.

The Director of the suspended Hoboken savings bank says its doors were not closed for want of funds, but to allow an examination to be made to ascertain the exact amount of the absconding officer's defalcation. His liabilities are placed at $1,023,000; assets, $1,031,743.

In the insurance libel suits against Stephen English, brought in the names of Messrs. Winston and Hopes, English has given bail in $8,000.

Counterfeit half eagles of the coinage of 1872 are in circulation in this city and Boston, and so closely imitate genuine as almost to defy detection. In weight and color the counterfeit corresponds with the legal coin, and is made of eight hundred and forty-eight thousandths gold, alloyed with copper and a minimum of silver. The intrinsic value is four and seventy-one hundredths. The outlines of the letters and eagle on the counterfeit are not as sharp, square, and regular as on the genuine. The Chief of the Secret Service offers a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the capture of the spurious dies from which the spurious article is made, and the arrest and conviction of the parties guilty of making and putting it into circulation.

Counterfeit $20 gold pieces are in circulation, and efforts are making to trace them to the suspected persons.

Three hundred laborers, guarded by a large police force, made a clean sweep to-night of the booths and stands around Fulton Market. A great crowd witnessed the disappearance of favorite haunts, but made no disturbance.

Gen. Quesada is said to have enrolled in this city about 300 men, mostly Americans, for service in Cuba against the Spaniards.

IOWA.

The Penitentiary Fire—An Old Murder Revealed—Arrest of the Suspected Murderer—Additional Census Returns—An Englishman Drowned—Discovery of the Remains of a Murdered Man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Aug. 2.—The State Census Board returned to-day from a trip to Fort Madison to inquire into the cause of the fire at the State Penitentiary on Wednesday, and to provide for rebuilding the shops destroyed. Estimates were made and presented to the Board while there by parties who offer to restore the buildings destroyed for $4,300, the State to furnish such material in the burned building as can be used again. The convicts have already commenced to clear away the rubbish, and rebuilding will commence at once.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 2.—In January last, a young man named Charles W. Winters left this city, having in possession about $2,500, for Texas, in company with William Early, an old resident of Madison County, and a friend of the family of Winters. But one letter was received from Winters after his arrival, and his mother began an inquiry after him. In March the body of a young man was found horribly murdered near Valley View, Texas. His clothes were received for identification, and the body was buried. The clothes have been identified as Winters', and a detective, sent there, has succeeded in implicating Early as the murderer, the evidence being very positive. A telegram was received yesterday that he had been arrested and lodged in jail for trial. Mr. Early is a member of one of the wealthiest and most respected families in Madison County, with a reputation for scrupulous honesty.

The Sheriff of this county returned yesterday from the hunt after the railroad robbers. He says they have fled to Texas and Mexico.

The census returns show the population of the Third Congressional District to be 162,258, a gain of 26,413 since 1870. The Fifth has 143,360, a decrease of 1,004 since 1870. Six counties are wanting to complete the State census.

Mr. William Dowds, at Lewis, Cass County, on Wednesday kindled a fire with kerosene. The house was saved, but her babe, 10 months old, was lost.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 2.—An Englishman named Charles Hudtman, who had been only six weeks in this country, was drowned here last night while bathing in the Iowa River. He was a native of Sheffield, and has a brother living somewhere in the United States, whom he had not yet visited.

In excavating for a warehouse foundation in the city, this morning, there was found buried, two feet deep, the skeleton of a man who had been murdered by a blow on the temple. There is no means of identifying it, as but a few shreds of clothing and one boot-heel remained beside the bones.

Tired of Life.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Government clerk employed in the Post-Office Department, and hailing from New England, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head. He had been sick for some days, and it is supposed was insane.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—At Three Rivers, yesterday, Edward Fisher, son of the proprietor of the Three Rivers House, took two ounces of laudanum. His recovery is doubtful.

Yesterday the wife of B. F. S. Osborne, of Kalamazoo, took laudanum with suicidal intent, and died in the evening. It is reported that the intemperance of her husband was the cause of the act.

Burned With Gunpowder.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 2.—Thomas Davis, an iron-puddler in the rolling-mills here, was badly burned with gunpowder this morning. He and two others started for a hunt, and the powder took fire from a cigar. He was badly injured on one arm, but it is thought that he will not lose it.

Funeral.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—The funerals of Nicholson and Hollahan, hanged yesterday, took place to-day. The former occurred from his father's residence and the latter under the auspices of the Prisoners' Aid Society.

Shot While Breaking Jail.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Two convicts in the Monroe County Penitentiary broke from the yards to-day. One was shot fatally. The other escaped.

WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—What foundation in truth there is for the published assertions to the effect that the Administration is desirous of having a tilt at arms with Mexico, and is taking advantage of opportunities tending in that direction which happen to occur, is not quite evident, except such proof as can be found in the expressions of certain Administration journals. There seems to be no good ground for the statement alluded to, and it is believed by persons high in official positions that the sentiments contained in the articles in those papers are not inspired nor acquiesced in by the President or the members of his Cabinet. But it is certainly not true that the reports of outrages along the Rio Grande are generally or ever to a very large extent exaggerated or made up, as alleged, to create sentiment in this country against Mexico, or unpleasant relations between the Government of that country and the United States. The reports of raids by marauding parties from Mexico are received here through private as well as official sources, each as a rule substantially confirming the other. The latest from an official source is a letter received at the Treasury Department to-day from the Collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, who informs the Department that, on the 3d of July, a party of Mexican citizens, well known, with force and arms, recaptured a herd of 600 sheep seized by him about three weeks previously, and drove them into Mexico. The herder was at the same time seized and bound, and thus conveyed into Mexico. This occurred ninety miles below El Paso, where the Collector had the sheep grazing under the protection of the Post Commander at Fort Quitman. The Collector forwards a translation of a letter on this subject received by him from the Chief Civil officer at El Paso, Mexico, and asks what further duty devolves upon him in relation to this matter. The letter mentioned is given in full, as follows:

EL PASO, Mexico, July 15.

Collector Caldwell, Franklin, Texas:

SIR: I have incidentally received notice that on the 13th instant several Mexican citizens crossed to the left bank of the river and drove to this side a herd of sheep that was seized by virtue of the office you have the honor to hold. Surprised as I was, it aroused my indignation at the procedure of those citizens, who without doubt acted alone through ignorance in a manner so unwarrantable. I have already taken the necessary steps to correct this abuse, and you can rest assured that I am animated with the greatest desire that the harmony between the two nations shall remain undisturbed, and your laws and institutions be respected.

(Signed) DON MARIANO SAMANIAGO, Gife Politico Del District Bravos.

This correspondence has been sent to the Secretary of State for consideration.

THE GORDON CASE.

Senator Ramsey, accompanied by Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, was at the Department of State to-day for the purpose of enlisting, if possible, the sympathy of the authorities there in behalf of the Americans who were concerned in the alleged kidnapping of Lord Gordon. It is not known whether they accomplished anything. The Senator avers that for the present the result of his visit must be kept secret. What he asks is that the Department of State shall use its friendly offices with the Canadian authorities in behalf of the parties now in jail.

MORTON'S OPINION.

Senator Morton, in conversation, states that he does not believe the Democrats intend to abandon their organization for any new party or new departure movement. He thinks that, without any immediate prospect of success, they will keep together, and avoid anything like what he terms "their mistake of last fall."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

POSTAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—In July there were issued from the stamp divisions of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General's office 107,508,410 stamps from which revenue is derived, the value of which is $2,936,747,—a large increase over the business of any previous month, and accepted as the result of the abolition of the franking privilege.

JULY PAYMENTS.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during July were:

On account of civil and miscellaneous	$6,162,189
War	3,674,637
Navy	3,006,198
Interior, Indian, and Pension	1,991,118
Interest advanced to the several Pacific Railroad Companies	1,938,708
Total	$16,772,839

The above does not include the payments made on account of the interest or the principal of the public debt.

APPOINTED.

Hugo Petzold has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Second District of Minnesota, John H. Weber for Nebraska, and A. F. Haywood for Dacota.

RECOMMENDED FOR PARDON.

The Attorney-General has recommended the pardon of R. O. Shotwell, of North Carolina, and William M. Fulton, of South Carolina, convicted and imprisoned Ku-Klux.

BEN BUTLER.

The Essex Statesman to Defend the Salary Grab.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Boston dispatch says Gen. Butler will publish in a few days an elaborate, legal, and historical defense of the Congressional "back pay," and that the document abounds in flashes of sarcasm and wit.

Tried to Kill Her Husband.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—A Mrs. West shot her husband in a street-car in this city late this afternoon, inflicting a severe wound. The parties came to this city from St. Louis a few days since, and secured rooms at a hotel. Yesterday the wife secretly left town and started for St. Louis, but was arrested by a telegram and brought back to this city to-day. While going home together in the street-car this afternoon, the woman suddenly drew a pistol, placed it directly against her husband's person and fired. The other passengers interfered, and she was disarmed. The husband asserts the wife is subject to fits of emotional insanity, and went her bail after being shot. The ball ranged around the hip, and has not yet been found. His name is J. A. West. He formerly lived in this city.

Obituary.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Inverness is dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—John Widgeny died in this city to-day. He was once Mayor of Little Rock, and Clerk of the Mississippi House of Representatives.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—Private information has been received here of the death of Dr. John Morehead, at his home, in Ireland. Dr. Morehead was once a resident of this city, where he accumulated a fortune by real estate speculations. He then returned to his native land. While here he was a member of the faculty of the Ohio Medical College.

GALVESTON, Aug. 2.—Gen. Sidney Sherman, the ex-last cavalry commander of San Jacinto, died in this city last night, and will be buried this afternoon with military honors.

Still a Bourbon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The *World* (Democrat) has a double-leaded editorial on "The Democratic Party and its Allies." The article begins thus: "The natural allies of the Democratic party, at the present time, are two more or less imperfectly organized bodies of citizens, namely, Liberal Republicans and the farmers' granges;" and is closed as follows: "The true thing to do is to encourage the other organization, but resolutely maintain the Democratic standards of political doctrine; for, unless Democracy can be again made a living conviction in the public mind, the reforms in the Government will never be more than skin-deep."

Fatal Family Quarrel.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—A terrible family quarrel occurred at Greenfield, a few days ago, in which Harrison Kingan and his wife stabbed Samuel Derry, brother of Mrs. Kingan, in five places, causing his death. One wound was made beneath the left shoulder-blade, beneath the ninth and tenth ribs, passing through the left lung, diaphragm and spleen. Kingan and his wife gave themselves up, and are having their examination to-day. Derry stated that his sister did the cutting, but Kingan declares that he alone did the deed.

Died of Hydrophobia.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—A few weeks ago Mrs. Cornelius Dwyer was bitten by a dog, accidentally, while assisting her in the capture of a rat. Last week the wound began to swell, hydrophobia developed, and she died a horrible death last evening.

Forger Committed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—James H. Wilson, of Michigan, has been committed for trial on the charge of giving a forged check on the Eaton County Savings Bank, at Eaton Rapids, Mich., for goods purchased here.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Arrived out, the steamship Algeria, from New York.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

Result of the Last Meeting of the Hyde Park Legislature.

Card from the Evanston Board of Education.

Other Items of Interest Relating to Both Suburbs.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. Doyle. The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Charnley Bros. & Co., three bills lumber, $482.58; John McCaffrey, gravel for repairs, $262.50; George Hannay, two bills lumber, $155.30; Pay-rolls on repairs of sundry streets, $293.37; advertising, $35.20; Hyde Park Gas Company, street lamps, $228.90; Daniel Healy, Superintendent, $150.00. Total, $1,607.80. Twenty-six bills, amounting to $2,640.65, were presented and referred.

On the petition of Beatty & Barker, for the plan of the road-bed for Fifty-eighth street, in order to finish the catch-basins to the sewer, the Engineer recommended, and the Board adopted, the following grade: At State street, 17.64 above city datum; at Michigan avenue, 17.24; at Prairie avenue, 17.62; at Grant avenue, 20.59; at St. Lawrence avenue, 15; at Grove Parkway, 13.71; at Lexington avenue, 15; at Madison avenue, 8.17; at Hyde Park avenue, 10.42; at the Illinois Central Railroad, 10.62; at Park avenue, 8. The crown of the street is established at 18 inches above the gutters, and the catch-basins at 4 feet in diameter and 7 feet below the gutters. A special meeting is to be held soon to fix all the grade lines needed in the village.

On the petition of John R. Lewis and others, the Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance to open and grade Forty-fifth street, from Vincennes avenue to State street, sixty-six feet wide.

It was ordered that a six-foot sidewalk be constructed by owners of property on the east side of Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-first street, on or before the 1st of October next, and in default, such parts thereof remaining unconstructed shall be built by special assessment.

The following plats of subdivisions were approved: George S. Bowen's subdivision of Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, in Block 12, and of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, except the south twenty feet of Lots 3 and 4 of Block 11, all of Cleaverville.

Peter Dallenberg's subdivision of part of the west ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 15, T. 37, N. R. 14 E.

Permission was granted to J. Siee to deposit the excavation from his cellars on the village lot at the corner of Elm, Oakwood, and Cottage Grove avenues for ten days.

On the report of the Attorney, a warrant for $100 was ordered to George Marshby for rebate on special assessment on Prairie avenue. Also, for $213.77 interest allowed on warrant given by G. DeClercq on Adams street improvement some time before the fire.

The Water-Works Commissioners made their final report of expenses incurred, rendering bills for the same, which were referred.

Mr. Stebbings offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by the Trustees on Water-Supply, known as the Water Commissioners, having made their report to this Board, are hereby dissolved and discharged.

Another long discussion took place on the water question and the numerous issues involved, most of which was referred to a special meeting to be held on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

It was resolved that the Village Attorney report to the Trustees at their next meeting what measures are necessary to be adopted in order to avail themselves of the privilege of laying the water-pipes this year, and yet be enabled to secure the advantages of future legislation providing for special assessments payable in installments or otherwise. It appears to be the unanimous wish of the Trustees to proceed without delay to construct the filtering-crib and its connections, and to build the engine-house and the pumping-works.

Geo. W. Binford, Captain of Police, submitted his monthly report, showing 73 arrests for July. The whole amount of fines assessed was $714, and the amount collected $534.

A petition was presented from many residents of Holland Settlement, congratulating the Trustees on the quiet and order resulting from the regulations imposed on Michaelis, and earnestly praying that Officer Peter Steeisberger be retained at Dalton bridge.

A loud complaint was heard from Horace Norton on the filthy condition of Nos. 824, 826, and 828 Cottage Grove avenue. Referred to the Captain of Police.

A communication was received from the South Park Commissioners asking if Sixteenth street, from Kankakee avenue to Hyde Park avenue, had ever been legally opened as a street. Referred to the Attorney.

It was ordered that the Superintendent of Public Works cause Section 36 drain, on Seventy-ninth street, to be cleaned out.

The Board then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Owing to the great amount of excitement and talk occasioned by the recent action of the Board of Education, that body has issued the following statement of facts:

In consequence of a misapprehension of some of the facts connected with the recent change in the Superintendency of our public schools, we desire to make the following statements to the people of Evanston:

First—After carefully investigating the character and condition of our schools, and learning their low standing as to scholarship, compared with other graded schools in the county, together with other considerations not necessary to mention here, the Board was reluctantly forced to the conviction that it was its duty to make a change in the management of our schools for the ensuing year. Although the time of service for which Mr. Raymond was employed expired with the close of the last term (and the Board claim it was their privilege to employ him again or not for another year, as it would have been his privilege to decline the appointment had the Board seen fit to elect him again), yet, in order to give Mr. Raymond all the time possible to make arrangements for employment elsewhere, the Board informed him, on the 25th day of June, that it did not wish to employ him for another year. This was more than a week before the close of the last term, and between two and three months before the usual autumn opening of all public schools.

Second—It is claimed by Mr. Raymond that, as he began his service in our schools in the month of April, 1869, consequently his school year does not end until next April. In reply to this, we would say, that when Mr. R. first came here he was employed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Edwards, at the end of the second term in the winter of 1869. Subsequently the records of Directors, as kept by Francis Bradley, then Clerk of the Board of Directors, in 1869 and 1870, show that the engagement of Mr. Raymond was for the year beginning in September, and not in April; and the records of the Directors for Aug. 30, 1872, also show that Mr. Raymond's year began with the school-year beginning Sept. 2, 1872.

Third—Mr. Haven, the new Superintendent elect, was not an applicant for the position; for he had no knowledge of the vacancy until he received our invitation to take charge of our schools. The action of the Board upon this question was unanimous throughout, no opposition being made either by word or vote. We believe that not a single citizen of Evanston has objected to the change, or does now object to it, upon the ground that the newly appointed Superintendent is not competent, or that the schools will suffer under his administration. The past record of Mr. Haven refutes in advance any such presumption. The chief point raised by the objectors seems to be purely a personal one, viz: that some one else besides the late Superintendent has been appointed.

Nearly every signer of the "Regret" published in the *Index*, with whom we have conversed, informed us that it was signed, not to take issue with the Board of Education upon a matter which they (the signers) had not investigated, but as a personal *testimonial* to Mr. Raymond, which might be of service to him in the future. Viewed in this light, we are glad the paper was circulated and so generally signed, and we cheerfully add our evidence to that testimonial, of his worth as a man, a citizen, and in many respects as a teacher.

We deprecate any further discussion of this subject, as it can do no good, but, on the contrary, tends directly to discord and division in our schools, and to embarrass the new Superintendent.

Before dismissing this subject, however, we add a word about the Superintendent elect, Mr. O. R. Haven.

He graduated at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, with high honors; has had charge of the public schools at McGregor, Iowa, for the past three years, and was elected to the same position for the fourth year, but resigned in order to accept the appointment at Evanston.

We know the citizens of Evanston will give him a cordial welcome and an honest support; and that they will frown upon any attempt to disorganize our schools.

ANDREW SHUMAN, President,
JOHN E. MILLER, Secretary,
GEORGE E. PURINGTON,
WM. BLANCHARD,
A. M. WOOD,
ISAAC R. HITT,
Board of Education.

EVANSTON, Aug. 1, 1873.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Woman's College, the following ladies were added to the Advisory Committee of that institution: Misses Nina G. Lunt, of Chicago, and Francis E. Willard, of Evanston, Dean of the College, and Mesdames J. H. Kedzie and Charles F. Grey, both of Evanston. A statement of the assets and liabilities of the Ladies' College at the time it united with the Northwestern University shows the total assets to be $100,458; total liabilities, $32,800; leaving a surplus of $67,658.

The Faculty for the new Conservatory of Music, which is to be started under the direction of Prof. O. Mayo, as soon as the building is completed, will consist of G. S. Pratt, from the Berlin Conservatory; James Gill, from the Leipsig Conservatory; Hans Balatka, Prof. O. Mayo, Louis Falk, and Miss Anna Lewis. Besides these there will be other teachers in special departments.

The Board of Ditch Commissioners for this township met on last Saturday evening at the usual place, President Gage in the chair. The ditch that is to be constructed will be three and three-quarter miles in length, running from the Harmes Road into Lake Michigan, near Westerfield's pickle-factory. It will require about 50,000 cubic yards of excavation. The total amount of the assessment is $10,535.71; amount collected and in the hands of the Treasurer is $8,110.48. With this the work will be commenced. It was voted to advertise in the Chicago morning papers for sealed proposals on the work, to be sent to the office of Charles K. Bannister, at Evanston, until Aug. 20, 1873. The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1873. Plans and specifications can be seen at the above named office.

This village still continues to grow. Dr. J. B. Geer has recently contracted for 300,000 brick, which will be used in the erection of a fine residence on Hinman avenue, and also in the extension of Judson Block, on Sherman avenue, to the alley.

Dr. Scott commences work on his brick block, on Davis street, to-day.

Dr. M. C. Bragdon, of this place, reached home last Saturday night, after an extended tour through England, Ireland, Germany, France, and Italy. He will be welcomed by many friends.

SATURDAY'S FIRE.

An Examination of the Building—Its Condition—Estimate of the Damage.

The exhaustive information the community received yesterday morning by perusing the papers, concerning the fire in Field & Leiter's building, must have excited a general desire to see the structure. From "early morn till dewy eve" of yesterday the sidewalks around it were thronged with people. If a certain amount per capita had been charged by the Singer Company for a sight of its stately edifice, the loss of Saturday would have been more than made up by the receipts from spectators. From the street the damage done to the building is not apparent. Those who had not seen the interior, were united in the opinion that the newspaper estimate of the loss was very much exaggerated. The only indications of the fire of the previous day were the curled-up cornice and the water-stains on the pure white stone. But, if seen from the inside, the estimate of the loss would appear too small. The vast expanse of the charred and blackened timbers that was seen overhead, and the begrimed and dampened walls, with the colors of the fresco-work all run together, would easily account for the exaggerated estimate of the damage. It is likely that the plastering is not so much injured as it was supposed to be on Saturday night. The floors proved to be water-proof to such an extent that the water was turned off to the rotunda, and ran down to the basement by that passage. Still, as there were places all over the building where the water soaked through, the quantity of plastering which must be removed is very large, and the amount of loss before stated, $75,000, is not much lessened by the examination of yesterday morning.

One of the most remarkable things in connection with the fire is the preservation of the plate-glass in the building. But one pane was broken. Had the sashes been filled with human craniums, instead of glass, it seems hardly probable that so many would have been unharmed, for what with the passage of hose up and down the building, and the falling of fragments of the burning structure, the exposure to injury was very great. The work of repairing will be proceeded with at once, and prosecuted with the same enterprise which so quickly raised up the new Chicago from the smoky ashes of the old. It is believed the whole work will be completed in a month. The longest time will be consumed in rebuilding the rotunda, or grand sky-light. Advantage will be taken of the catastrophe to make the roof perfectly fire-proof, and, like the individual who securely locked his barn door after his horse had been stolen, the Singer Company will place in the building every known protection against fire. Many were the commendations the Fire Department received from the spectators yesterday, and if the "boys" felt sore after their hard labor of the previous day they would have been much cheered had they heard the complimentary expressions uttered about them.

AMUSEMENTS.

The National Normal Musical Institute, under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn, will give the first of its regular annual concerts on Thursday evening of this week, at the University Place Baptist Church. The programme will include Mendelssohn's "Forty-second Psalm," and several miscellaneous numbers. The second concert will be given on Tuesday evening of next week, on which occasion selections from Costa's oratorio of "Eli" will be given. Mr. Zerrahn's reputation alone is a sufficient guarantee of what these concerts will be, and coming as they do in this dull season, they will be all the more grateful and enjoyable.

This afternoon, at half-past four, a piano recital will be given at the University by Oscar Mayo, at which the following programme will be performed:

1. Mennett.......Mozart
2. Serenade, from Don Juan.......Mozart
3. Amaryllis.......King Louis XIII
4. El Kohinoor.......Mayo
5. Allegretto—8th symphony.......Beethoven
6. La Vision, "Huguenots".......Meyerbeer
7. Lurline's Song.......Mayo
8. Gipsy Dance, "Huguenots".......Meyerbeer
9. Invocation des Nonnes et Bacchanale.......Meyerbeer

BASE-BALL.

CHILLICOTHE, Ill., Aug. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A [illegible] game of base-ball was played here to-day, between the Haymakers, of Washburn, and the Wideawakes, of Chillicothe, for the Junior Championship of Central Illinois. Considering the youth of the contestants, the game was excellent, no one of the players being over 12 years old. After a lively game of less than two hours, the score resulted as follows: Wideawakes, 38; Haymakers, 26. Both nines have just been weighed, and kicked the beam at 1,680. Umpire, Mr. Fishbern, of Washburn.

WHITE MEN HUNG FOR MURDERING INDIANS.

WILLIAMSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your weekly of July 30 you print the following, which I think is a mistake: "James Pickett, of Idaho, is said to be the first white man ever sentenced to death for the murder of an Indian." Some years ago I was in St. Louis, where a white man was hung (and I think two) for murdering an old Indian and his squaw. I am not certain as to the date, but I think it was during 1852 or 1853. Very respectfully,

B. M. L.

An Admirable Remedy.

The Governor of a prison in Cornwall, England, has discovered an admirable remedy to cure tramps and vagrants, in casual wards and prisons, of the habit of expressing their profound grief at the buffets of fate by rending their garments, thus placing society in a ridiculous position by compelling it to provide them with new wardrobes at the very moment when it is least inclined to bestow upon them any mark of its favor. When he finds a prisoner huddled up in a corner of his cell, covered only with the cell rug, and his clothes lying in a heap of torn rags at his feet, he sends for a needle and thread, which he gives to the clothes-destroyer, informing him at the same time that he will be fed on bread and water until he has thoroughly reconstructed his garments. This cure has been found to work wonders, for long before the time allowed by law for bread-and-water diet expires, the clothes are mended with marvelous skill, and the intelligence of the hardship thus inflicted being conveyed by tramps on leaving the prison to their friends and acquaintances, not only induces them to resist the temptation of tearing up their clothes when they are sheltered beneath its roof, but leads many of them to avoid confinement altogether in an establishment where they are exposed to such ungentlemanlike treatment.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Agent's Power to Bind His Principal.

A Bankruptcy Suit All the Way from Kansas.

Courts Condensed—New Suits.

St. Clair Sutherland files a bill in chancery in the Supreme Court to remove cloud from title under hair-splitting circumstances.

Complainant affirms that George V. Byrd was authorized by him to sell eighteen lots, viz: Lots 36 to 53 inclusive, in Block 31, of Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, for $5,400, but not to guarantee abstract, it being difficult to obtain an abstract since the fire; that Byrd sold the lots to the defendants John Dickinson and R. W. Hosmer, engaging to supply abstract, or to return the deposit of $300 within a limited time. If the defendants, did not pay the balance of the purchase money during the specified time the deposit was to be forfeited. To carry out Byrd's contract as understood and authorized by him, complainant proffered defendants his abstract up to the month of August preceding the fire, but they have never accepted it, and refused to do so; whereupon, wanting money, he offered them a good bond for $20,000 to secure the title as good, perfect, and unincumbered, but they refused to accept the same, and insisted on the terms of their contract with Byrd, whereupon complainant repudiated said contract, averring that he had never authorized Byrd to engage to supply an abstract of title to date, and gave notice to defendants of his inability to do so, and that the contract must be held to be void. But the defendants refused to accept that solution, and prefer to consider that the contract is binding upon the complainant until such time as the abstract is furnished, in accordance with the agent's agreement. Wherefore complainant comes into Court and declares the agreement a cloud on his property, and prays relief in equity to declare such agreement null and void.

THE NORTHWEST ¼ OF SEC. 26, 40, 13.

Laura J. Runyan represents, in a bill in chancery, filed on Saturday, in the Superior Court, to rescind and cancel a mortgage given by her husband and herself conveying the life interest of the husband in Lots 6, 12, 13, and 15, in Davlin's Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 26, 40, 13, which mortgage she never acknowledged in due form of law, that she purchased said land with her own money, and that her husband, owing a debt to one Stephen Bronson, conspiring with Bronson to defraud her, asked her to execute said mortgage, representing that she would never have any trouble in the matter, and that it was solely his affair, and her share in it would be purely nominal, and that, trusting implicitly in him, she signed the deed, without, however, understanding it or acknowledging it. Afterwards the property was sold under this mortgage, she having regularly received her rents up to that time, the sale taking place by authority of Esther J. Platt, who had bought Bronson's debt and the security, Platt conveying the property by warrantee deed to Martin N. Kimball, and the latter having recently divided said lands among his children and conveyed the proceeds to them for a nominal consideration, except a small portion which he sold to Cornelius Dempster, of Michigan; all of which she prays may be remedied by her reversionary interest being secured to her, and the cloud on title removed.

MADDENING VERBOSITY.

Here is a specimen of the verbosity that lacerates the reporters' feelings when wrestling with the intellectual feats of certain lawyers. It is extracted from a bill filed yesterday:

Your orator further shows and charges the facts to be that, in addition to the offer so as aforesaid made by your orator to make the aforesaid conveyance to the said Dickinson and Hosmer, and produce to them his aforesaid abstract, which he did, on or about the 30th day of August in the year last aforesaid, he offered to enter into bond to them, the said Dickinson and Hosmer, in the sum of $20,000 with security, who was good for that sum and who was satisfactory to them, the said Dickinson and Hosmer. Conditioned to the effect that the title which your orator conveyed by the deed which as aforesaid he offered to make to them was a good, perfect and unencumbered titile, as in truth and in fact it was; and which your orator did because he was then anxious of realizing the aforesaid sum of fifty-four hundred dollars to the end that he, your orator, might then let his brother, James Sutherland, have the same to ade (sic) him in rebuilding on the site where his buildings stood and which were entirely destroyed by the aforesaid fire which occurred on the ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and it was for this purpose alone that your orator authorized, &c., &c., all over again.

A pity the sense could not be expressed thus: Your orator, having occasion for the purchase-money, offered a satisfactory bond of $20,000 to guarantee the title as good, perfect and unincumbered.

A SUIT IN BANKRUPTCY FROM KANSAS.

Cyrus Townsend, of the State of Kansas, Assignee of the estate of Otto H. Viergatz, bankrupt, of the State of Kansas, petitions the District Court for a decree directing Hall, Kimbark & Co., of this city, to repay to the estate of the bankrupt the sum of $1,300, recovered by them by execution under judgment on notes held by them in the State Court, Leavenworth County, Kansas, they having reason to know that their debtor was in a state of insolvency. The debt to Hall, Kimbark & Co. amounted to $2,000, on notes, of which the above fell due before bankruptcy proceedings were instituted, and complainant affirms that the bankrupts owed other large amounts of money which they were unable to pay, and that no defense was set up to the proceedings in the State Court, all of which constitutes a preferential payment to defeat the provisions of the bankrupt law.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Elliot Durand on Saturday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against Charles Cole and David Cole, in each instance in trespass on the case, $10,000 damages.

Godfrey & Moses Snydacker on Saturday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, $15,200 damages, in assumpsit, against John F. Eberhart and Albert A. Rankin.

Solomon H. Greenebaum was appointed Assignee of the estate of Phillips & Gumbiecht, bankrupts, on Saturday, before Register Hibbard.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company in bankruptcy on Saturday made his report for July, showing a balance of $21,978.05 in hand, as compared with $8,112.43 at the beginning of the month. The average discount allowed on compromised claims was 9 and 6-10 per cent.

John Scanlon, on Saturday, commenced suit in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, $6,000 damages, against Samuel L. Keith.

Michael Byrne and Thomas O'Brien on Saturday commenced suit in the Superior Court against Frank C. Taylor; assumpsit, $3,000 damages.

John Higbie et al., of Peoria; petition voluntarily for bankruptcy.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Cyrus Townsend, Assignee of the estate of Otto H. Viergatz, v. Hall, Kimbark & Co.; bill to decree repayment of preferential payments.

SUPERIOR COURT.—44,477—St. Clair Sutherland v. John Dickinson and R. W. Hosmer; bill to remove cloud from title. 44,478—Appeal. 44,479—John Scanlon v. Samuel L. Keith; assumpsit, $6,000. 44,480-1—Appeal. 44,482—Laura J. Runyon v. Martin N. Kimball et al.; bill to remove cloud. 44,483—William H. Snyder v. E. Rathbun, Thomas Kirkwood, Henry Pilgrim, Thomas Jewell, and Thomas Watson, Trustees of the Bethany Congregational Church; assumpsit, $600. 44,484—Appeal. 44,485—Michael Byrne and Thomas O'Brien v. Frank C. Taylor; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,486—Confession of judgment; satisfied. 44,487—Charles E. Durand, Joseph B. Durand, and Elisha A. Robinson (Durand Bros. & Co.) v. Paul Einwalter; confession, $848.42. 44,488—Appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,015—The Menominee River Lumber Company, successors of Spalding, Houghtaling & Johnson, v. J. E. Ferkler; assumpsit, $800. 8,016—Elliott Durand v. Charles Cole; case, $10,000. 8,017—Same v. David Cole; case, $10,000. 8,018—Henry A. Kohn et al. v. Samuel Leon; petition to supply record of judgment, $838.40. 8,019—Same v. Simon Jacobi; same, $140.50. 8,020—Appeal. 8,021—Appeal. 8,022—Godfrey and Moses Snydacker v. John F. Eberhart and Albert A. Rankin; assumpsit, $15,200. 8,023 and 8,024—Appeals. 8,025—Withheld for service.

BURNT RECORD ACT—96—James H. Pearson v. Wm. H. Stow, Jr., et al.; bill to confirm title.

France Triumphant at the Exposition.

Vienna Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

The general impression of all candid visitors is that France has carried off the palm of superiority, not only over Prussia, but even over England, in this great World's Exposition. Even in the machinery department she equals England, whilst in both manufactures and the arts, as well as the rich, rare, and beautiful, she far excels all other nations. The immense space in the main building occupied by France is not yet all opened to the public, it having been found necessary to erect numerous side wings, but sufficient is now ready for examination to show the wonderful recuperating power of the French people. It is not only the richness of the goods exhibited, but the taste and lavish expenditure which the exhibitors have made for the ornamentation of their department, and the display of their goods. She exceeds England in the space occupied, and the tall and elegant plate-glass cases are placed so close and compact that there is hardly sufficient room left for the crowd of people who are constantly thronging around them. One entire wing is devoted to bijoutrie, and the display of jewelry and diamonds, for which Paris is so famous, excels that of any other country. The wing occupied by the manufacturers of Lyons is not yet open, but will, of course, be very fine. There is also a wing occupied by the French colonies, in which Algeria figures very creditably. So also in paintings, although all the rooms occupied by France are not yet open, she already carries off the palm of superiority. Italy alone excels in statuary. The French agricultural department, though not as great in extent as that of England, is fully equal to that of Prussia, and far ahead of all other nations. A great portion of the running machinery of England is for the manufacture of cotton, whilst France will weave velvets, and silks, and laces, and astonish the people by her heavier machinery.

ALCOY UNDER THE COMMUNE.

The Sack of the Town Hall.

Madrid (July 12) Correspondence of the New York World.

Peacefully situated in the heart of the fruitful Province of Alicante, so peaceful that the iron-horse has not yet reached it, lies the thriving City of Alcoy, famous in ancient times for the legend that St. George himself there defeated the Moors in 1257, and in modern times for its manufactures of cloth, cotton, and paper. Its population is some 16,000 to 17,000. This peaceful city has just been the scene of events which, although but imperfectly known as yet, have produced terrible consternation in Madrid. Horrors akin to those of the Commune of Paris have been committed there, and all Spain is aghast at the news.

It appears that a Council or Commission of the International of Spain reside in Alcoy, who are in dissidence with the rest of the organization of that body. They refuse to recognize the accords of the late Congress of the Internationals held in September of last year at the Hague, or those of the General Council of New York. After, with more or less success, having provoked strikes amongst the working-men of Andalusia, Valencia, and Barcelona, the Internationalists resolved to try Alcoy, whose industrial population was earning good wages and living very comfortably. Their arguments soon took effect. A few days ago three or four French, two Catalan, and two Valencian Internationalists arrived in the city and entered on so active a propaganda that the result was soon seen—first in a partial and then in a general strike. The demand was 50 per cent extra pay, two hours' less labor, and other things—such as an assessment of the value of the factories' looms, etc., and a repartment of 25 per cent of the said value and progts among the workmen. Not content with this, the strikers sent deputies round the city, urging the male and female servants to leave their employs, the bakers to stop kneading bread, and even the barbers to cease shaving. Menaces of most ferocious nature were used in all cases of hesitation or refusal. Great became the alarm in the populace, and with a view to quell it the Alcalde or Mayor, Senor Albors, a Republican of great energy, and very popular in the place, put out the following proclamation:

ALCOYANOS: Your Ayuntamiento have seen that many of the working-men of different arts and manufactures in this city have declared themselves on strike, we know not whether in defense of their legitimate rights, which the law must protect, or whether by instigation of secret abettors of disorder. They would be wanting to their duty if, in view of the scenes which have been made public, and of others which have come to their knowledge, they failed to direct their voice both to the workmen and to the manufacturers and owners of establishments, to say that while they are resolved to sustain and protect all legitimate rights, whether of workmen or of masters, they are at the same time determined to impede all illegitimate aggression and to deliver to the tribunals all who violate the individual rights of any citizen, or who exercise oppression or coercion, or who impede the voluntary labor of those who desire to employ it. The working-man has the right to ask increased pay. The master has equally the right to grant or refuse it. The violent interruption of these rights by means of menace or otherwise is a delict, and your municipal corporation are determined to respect the one and not to allow the other to be committed with impunity. In the name of the Ayuntamiento, your Alcalde, AUGUSTIN ALBORS.

ALCOY, July 8, 1873.

Next morning (9th) there was a general meeting of the strikers in the Bull Ring. Violent speeches were made, and the working-men told they were strongest and had right on their side. They were also told that arms in abundance were ready for them, and a resolve to resort to an armed struggle was carried by acclamation. Groups soon after went through the streets, menacing everybody. Some of these were heard to say, "By Saturday we shall have many heads cut off, many factories burned, and illuminations in all the balconies!" The rioters, to the number of 8,000 to 9,000, next required that the Ayuntamiento should resign within three hours. The answer was a refusal on the part of the Alcalde and Councilors, who retired to the Town Hall, together with some twelve to fifteen Civil Guards and a few private friends. The mob attacked the building, which was gallantly defended for some hours; but what could so few do against so many? The doors were at last forced and an entrance effected. The defenders were seized, stripped, and submitted to all kinds of mutilation. Then they were taken one by one to the balconies, and their names called out singly to the crowd below, with the question: "Will you have him alive or dead?" If the mob cried "Alive!" the unfortunate being was thrown down to them, and received on the top of bayonets and quickly riddled through with dagger-thrusts or with balls. If the mob said "Dead!" he was killed first and then thrown down. The young Lieutenant of the Civil Guard had his head cut off and exhibited on a lance. One Councilor was dipped in petroleum and then set fire to. Such are the horrible details as yet only received by the mouth of fugitives, who escaped to Alicante and other places. Heaven grant that they may prove exaggerated! To judge by what passed to-day in the Cortes, they must be too true.

The Deputy Garcia Romero asked if the Government had information respecting the truth of the alarming rumors existing as to the town of Toro. Minister Suner said that up to that moment the Government had no news respecting these rumors. Alcoy next came up. Senor Aura asked to speak, and, leave being given, he said:

According to private information which I have received from the district which I have the honor to represent, it appears that the City of Alcoy is the theatre of a repugnant orgie of crimes and devastation, and that real horrors have been committed there. It would seem that the directors of the insurgents are some of them foreigners and other persons not belonging to the population. I beg the Government to tell us what news they have received. It is said that yesterday the Minister of the Goberuacion received a telegram, signed by persons of importance in Alcoy, asking clemency for the assassins and incendiaries. I beg the Government, for the prestige of the Chamber and the honor of the country, to be inexorable with those wretches, who have committed so many horrors, assassinating and dragging human beings through the streets, and to say whether they are disposed to apply all the rigor of the law, not only to the disturbers of order in Alcoy, but also to all others in the rest of the peninsula.

The Minister of State, Maisonnave, replied on behalf of the Government as follows:

Pardon me, gentlemen, is there be any incoherence in my thoughts, any trembling in my voice, and if I am not so categorical and explicit as I ought to be, for such is the private news I have received from unfortunate Alcoy, sent me by friends of my confidence, that since I read it I am not myself. My heart palpitates, my imagination loses itself, and the sad impression produced in my soul by the crimes of which some intimate friends of mine have been the victims—friends who for years have been working with me for the cause of the Republic—is such that I feel in the most deplorable state of mind. I will tell you all the official news the Government has, and then I will give you some of the private news, for I cannot give you all, for the honor of the country and of the Republic. The Government had information, a day or two ago, that the Internationalists in Alcoy had promoted a general strike. At first their attitude was pacific, requiring increase of pay and diminution of the hours of labor. We don't know the resolution of the masters. Afterwards they required something more; they demanded the deposition of the Ayuntamiento (Town Council) and their replacement by nominees of their own. The Alcalde (Mayor), the unfortunate Deputy Don Augustin Albors, he who had shared the labors of the Cortes Constituyentes of 1869 with us, who since 1844 had sacrificed himself for liberty and the Republic, and who had secured a high reputation for integrity and energy, refused resolutely to admit the pretensions of the strikers, and determined to defend the rights of the corporation over which he presided. The rioters gave them a period of three hours in which to resign. The Alcalde refused and shut himself up in the Casa de Ayuntamiento with some private friends who offered him their support, some few members of the citizen militia, and the few Civil Guards there were in the place. The menaces unfortunately were soon converted into deeds. The rioters attacked the Casa Ayuntamiento, and after— Gentlemen, permit me not to say what happened! The Government have had no information except by means of a few persons who managed to escape from Alcoy and reached Villenna and Alicante. By them we have learned of the assassination of the Alcalde Albors, of the Tax Collector, and of other persons; of the principal edifices being a prey to the flames, and of the rioters in arms within the city (being 8,000 to 9,000 persons), and that they hold as hostages certain important citizens. You will easily understand, gentlemen, that, in view of this news, the Government have felt the necessity of taking energetic measures, and have taken them in reality, and the punishment will fall upon the guilty. The Government have given their instructions to the Captain-General of Valencia, and he is at this moment close to Alcoy with considerable forces. This is all I can say to you of the official news, but we have private news which breaks one's heart, letters whose reading makes one's hair stand on end, and news which horrifies the calmest soul. Not only the Alcalde and the Tax Collector have been the victims of those savages,—I can call them nothing else,—but also many other distinguished persons in the Republican ranks, whose names you must permit me not to mention at present. Private houses and factories have been set on fire, and also the Casa Ayuntamiento, under whose ruins there have perished many unhappy ones who were there defending right, liberty, and the Republic. What more can I say to you unless I wish you to suffer as I am suffering? Shall I recount to you things like that of asking the mob from the Town Hall balconies, "How will you have them—dead or alive?" Must I tell you of the horrible death of the Chief of the Civil Guard, who was there in the fulfillment of his duty? Must I tell you of the misfortune of one of my own intimate friends, who, dipped in petroleum, had to run through the streets like a mad dog, in the midst of the most dreadful sufferings, and who finally was assassinated in the most brutal manner? Oh, gentlemen, permit me to turn my head away from these dreadful pictures! Though these things merit my entire credit, yet I ask you to suspend your judgment until they are confirmed, though I have the conviction they will be confirmed. Who are those who have perpetrated these crimes? I don't know. There circulate many versions from mouth to mouth making this and that person responsible, directly or indirectly. All this belongs to the tribunals of justice, and you may rest assured they will do their duty.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator Morton's Plan of Electing the President and Vice-President of the United States.

Washington (July 31) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Senator Morton arrived here to-day for the purpose of availing himself of the facilities of the Congressional Library and certain unprinted records of Congress in preparing his report for the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which he is Chairman, upon the proposed election of the President and Vice-President of the United States by direct vote of the people, instead of by the intervention of Electoral Colleges. The Senator is accompanied by the Committee Clerk, and intends to devote the ensuing days of his sojourn to arduous research and annotation upon the matter now uppermost in his political thoughts. He intimates that his bill and supporting speech of last session contain the substance of his mature thought and investigation upon the subject, but recognizing the truth of the remark of his industrious predecessor in this particular field of reform, Senator Benton, that a select body like Congress is always inert on questions which propose to restore to the body of the people privileges which they have granted away, he intends to prepare and submit for the adoption of his Committee such a report as will go ringing through the country and arouse press and people to the demanding either of a constitutional amendment, proposed by Congress to the State Legislatures, or by the State Legislatures to each other and to Congress. The Senator, too, finds no cause of regret in the fact that, for once in his Senatorial career, he is engaged in an important work—that is neither sectional nor partisan, and which nothing but the worst political malignancy can construe into a design for his own advancement before the country. At the best, he claims no more than a ready perception of a popular discontent with nominating conventions that cannot much longer endure, and a willingness to meet such a sentiment half way. Mr. Morton's plan of reform, which is that of dividing the States into Presidential districts of equal population and contiguous territory, and giving each district a single vote for President and Vice-President, would, in his opinion, if adopted before the summer of 1876, strike such a blow at the caucus tyranny of party conventions that Cæsarism, if there should be any danger of it under the existing electoral plan, would be impossible, or, what is the same thing, possible only in the event of the masses being as enamored of the idea of perpetual office-holding as the army of office-holders now in possession. Senator Morton, in his reports, intends to go back to the debates in the Constitutional Convention over the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, and show how the best and most logical minds there present, the head of whom was the illustrious Franklin, pointed out the inconveniences and dangers of the method that prevailed, and argued eloquently for entrusting the people directly with the one question that really concerned them more than any other in the federal system. He will show, too, the mistaken reasons on which the conservatives in the convention carried the point and fashioned their Presidential election upon the aristocratic models of the Venetian and Genoese Republics, while fearing that they had already conferred too much direct political power upon the general mass of the people. He will refer to the cases of Jefferson, and Burr, and Adams, and Jackson to illustrate his assertion that the Electoral College system, besides being useless as a medium of selecting men of better character and attainments than could be discerned by enthusiastic and unthinking direct voters, can become, through intrigue so dangerous as to precipitate civil war, and that such danger grows with the lapse of time, and is, by the nature of the system, more dangerous now than ever, and will be so hereafter. The district system is supported by the Senator in preference to the plan preferred by others of giving every voter in every State a direct and independent vote for President and Vice-President, because it gives more practical force to the wishes of contiguous communities and interests, and restrains the power of such log-rolling combinations as carry prohibitory tariffs and fraudulent internal improvement bills. This was the plan recommended by an illustrious Senate committee that sat upon the question nearly fifty years ago, and brought in a report that contrasted the merits of both plans of voting; and, though the logical argument is admitted to be apparently on the side of the individual voting, the practical view of the question demonstrates that the result of a vote by districts organized as proposed would be much nearer a pure, impartial expression of the popular will. Senator Morton expects to carry his Committee unanimously for his plan, and hopes to advance the measure considerably before Congress as early as next session.

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On WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Tracy Grove, Washington Heights.

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The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-'73) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

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English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Mrs. Maitland is assisted by Madame Coyriere, Professor Brown, and a full corps of Professors and Teachers of ability and experience. The duties of the School will be resumed September 16. For circulars containing particulars, also numerous references in Chicago and elsewhere, apply at the bookstores and to the Principal, 673 Wabash-av.

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Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

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The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN.......July 30
PEMBROKE.......Aug. 30

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:30 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:50 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‖ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:30 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡*9:00 p. m.	‡*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	‖ 1:30 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:25 p. m.	‖ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	‖ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.

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It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 24 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC DISEASES of the URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

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BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 4, 1873.

Senator Ramsey and Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, made a personal appeal to the State Department on Saturday for its intercession on behalf of the Americans in prison in Manitoba. As they decline to make public the particulars of the interview, and the Department is equally reticent, nothing is known of the results of their visit.

The unspeakable horrors of the massacre at Alcoy, in Spain, were the work of the Internationalists, who struck because they were refused the increase they demanded of 50 per cent in their wages. Their course has caused a reaction among their fellow-laborers in the town, 6,000 of whom have resolved to organize a temporary municipal government for the maintenance of order.

Before Baron Reuter has had time to use any of the Shah's magnificent "concessions," he finds himself the object of a law-suit which threatens to neutralize them all. A Persian nobleman, Salvalan Khan, has filed a bill in chancery against the Baron, in which he says that the Shah has made him the same concessions as to Reuter, and that his rights are superior to the Baron's, for they date back to 1866.

The debt of the District of Columbia, instead of being only $9,000,000, as asserted a short time ago, is $17,000,000, and will soon be $25,000,000, as the improvements already under way will consume $8,000,000. Gov. Cooke and the Board of Public Works are said, on good authority, to have determined to resign their positions when Congress meets, as they cannot administer such finances. The *Chronicle* says that such a debt is too heavy for the back of the people of the District, and proposes as one means of relief that the Federal Government pay the whole, or at least half, of it, and in future bear all expenses not covered by a tax of 1½ per cent on the property of the District.

The convention of McLean County farmers held at Bloomington, last Friday, was, from all accounts, a decent and orderly gathering of earnest men, assembled for a lawful purpose. They adopted a series of short and pithy resolutions, setting forth the political necessities of the day as they discerned them, and they made nominations for county officers. In reporting this convention, the Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that "there was the usual talk of monopoly, salary-grab, protective tariff, railroads, and the honest farmer," and it then indulges in nearly three columns of blackguard slurs and flings at the proceedings of the Convention, ridiculing this man's personal appearance and that one's diction, and so on. The best way for the farmers to teach the *Pantagraph* to admire their beauty and praise their grammar will be to elect the ticket they have nominated.

It is now announced that Gen. Butler will shortly publish an "elaborate, legal, and historical defense of the Congressional back-pay," and that the document "abounds in flashes of sarcasm and wit." Senator Carpenter's defense was serious, staid, and religious, and its failure has probably induced Butler to take the opposite tack. His treatment of the question may be inferred from his answer, soon after the passage of the bill, to one of his complaining constituents, to whom he inclosed a 3-cent postage-stamp under a frank as his share of the plunder. This was Gen. Butler's idea of a joke at that time, and the "flashes of sarcasm and wit" which are now announced are presumably of the same mirthful character. It is safe to say that the 3-cent joke did not excite so much as a smile throughout the whole country, and only found one imitator, to-wit: Mr. Jasper Packard, of Indiana.

In the dispute between the Government and the railroads about the postal-car business, the latter are acknowledged by the Post-Office Department to be not altogether in the wrong. One of their complaints is admitted to be reasonable. It seems that fully half the compensation received for carrying the mails is paid by them to messengers whom they must employ, in consequence of their obligation to deliver the mails to all Post-Offices within eighty rods of the depots. On some roads it is found necessary to employ a messenger at every station. This is not only expensive but dangerous, as it places the mails while being carried back and forth in the hands of unofficial and comparatively irresponsible persons. The settlement of the postal-car question would be made much easier if the railroads were relieved of this service, which could be performed by the local Postmasters, and this course, it is said, the Senate Select Committee on Transportation will recommend.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, but generally higher. Mess pork was in fair request, and advanced 10@15c per brl, closing at $15.62½@15.75 cash, and $15.40@15.50 seller September. Lard was dull and unchanged, at 7⅞c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅛@7⅝c for shoulders; 9@9⅛c for short middles; and 10@10⅛c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, at 93c per gallon. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 5⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was steady and quiet. Wheat was less active, and ¼@1c higher, closing at $1.17¼@1.17¾ cash, $1.15⅝ seller the month, and $1.07⅞ seller September. Corn was dull, and averaged ⅛c higher, closing at 37c cash, and 38@38⅛c seller September. Oats were more active, and ⅛c higher, closing tame at 26⅝c cash, and 26⅜c seller the month. Rye was quiet and firm at 57@58c for cash No. 2, and 56c bid seller the month. Barley was very quiet, but 1c higher, at 82@82½c for new No. 2 seller September. The hog market was inactive and prices were weak, closing at $4.15@4.75 for coarse heavy to choice light. Cattle sold to a limited extent only, and prices favored buyers. Sheep were steady at $2.75@5.00.

The chances of a repeal of the Salary bill by the incoming Congress may be estimated by the fact that there is a very large bribe standing against such repeal. When Oakes Ames wanted to prevent any further legislation on the subject of Union Pacific Railway, he proceeded to get members of Congress interested in it, because, he said, there would be no difficulty in getting members to look after their own business. Just so with the Salary bill. The following table shows the extent of the interest:

Forty-two Senators who have pocketed back pay and forward pay	$412,625
Fifteen Senators who refunded back pay and pocketed forward pay	84,375
Seventeen new Senators who are not responsible for it, and have pocketed	95,625
Total "money power" in the vote of the Senate against repeal	$592,625
Ninety-two Representatives who have pocketed back pay and forward pay	903,900
Twenty-nine Representatives who refunded back pay and pocketed forward pay	163,125
One hundred and seventy-one Representatives new to Congress, "not responsible" for the act, and have pocketed to Dec. 4	961,875
Total "money power" in the vote of the House against repeal	$2,028,900
The active influence of Territorial Delegates who have had	56,250
The President of the United States	100,000
Total	$2,185,150

THE "NATION" ON THE PANEL-GAME.

The *Nation's* reply to our article on the legal aspects of all "watered stock," is exceedingly droll. The position it takes is that, even though the issuing of such stock was unlawful from the beginning, yet, because "the people" stood by and said nothing while the "queer" was shoved on the market and sold to innocent holders, they are now estopped and must forever after hold their peace. To attempt to separate the lawful from the unlawful issues now, would be like raising money by the "panel-game." The "panel-game" is supposed to be an operation whereby a confiding capitalist loses his pantaloons in a house of ill-fame. The people are presumed in this instance to keep a house for the convenience of capitalists, to lure them on by silence, and then to make way with their clothing and valuables. Designing people! Ingenuous stockholders!

Judge Barnard once gave a correct definition of an act of the New York Legislature legalizing on over-issue of railway stock. He said it was "an act to legalize counterfeit money." The sort of stock now under discussion is that which has never been legalized. The *Nation* holds that, if counterfeit money has been issued and has gotten into the channels of trade, and if "the people" did not protest against it at the time, then it should be considered good money, and anybody who says it isn't is stealing clothes in a brothel! This stunning discovery is termed morality, and we are informed that we can find more of the same sort in the Bible, and in the works of the Rev. Mr. Paley. The only similar case in the Bible is the one recorded in the 38th chapter of Genesis. If this is not what the *Nation* means, its reference to the Bible and Paley is probably a piece of pretentious quackery and cant.

But there is another reason, according to the *Nation*, viz.: Gen. Butler and Senator Morton once said "that the United States were not legally bound by the declarations made in the House of Representatives and by the Secretary of the Treasury when the bonds were issued, to pay them in coin, and that they might be paid in paper all the same; *which was quite true*. But all concerned in paying them in paper would have been none the less knaves, because they had all stood by silent while the bonds were being sold, thus acquiescing in the construction put at the time of the loan on the terms of the contract."

We fancy the holders of 5-20 bonds will not thank the *Nation* for its defense of their rights. Those rights depend not at all on anything said by the Secretary of the Treasury, or upon vociferations in the House of Representatives, or upon the silence of anybody whomsoever. These would be sandy foundations indeed. The panel-game would be preferable. Butler will be very glad to get the *Nation's* admission that they rest upon nothing better. Those rights rest upon the principle that a debtor cannot discharge an obligation bearing interest and payable at a time certain by tendering another obligation bearing no interest and payable at no time. The good and lawful and sole reason why the bonds cannot be paid in greenbacks is, that such a process would not be *payment*, but merely an adjournment of the time of payment, without the creditors' consent.

We copy the *Nation's* article elsewhere for the enlightenment of all other nations.

THE STATE STREET FIRE.

By a fortunate combination of circumstances during the State street fire on Saturday evening what might have been a great public calamity was happily averted. Had the fire once gained the mastery and spread throughout the massive Singer Building, we might have been called upon this morning to lament not only the loss of this handsome structure, but of many others of the adjoining palatial buildings, with their extensive and valuable stocks of merchandise. The firemen of this city have rarely had to labor against greater obstacles in subduing a conflagration. The great height of the building was the chief of these obstacles, and the difficulty of forcing water to such a height has never been more clearly exemplified. It is doubtful whether hose can be made sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the column of water in it at such a height, combined with the pressure of its velocity; and if extra strong hose cannot resist this double force acting upon it, what other result than that which took place on Saturday evening can be expected with hose which may be of average strength, but is more likely to be under the average? The way contracts are made by the city for hose, it is impossible for the manufacturers to supply a first-class article. They must use more or less poor material to make a profit on their contract. Another obstacle in the way of the firemen was the difficulty of reaching the fire, even when the water could be forced to the top of the building. The building had a double roof, the under roof imbedded in plaster and only two and a half feet from the upper roof, which was covered externally with sheets of galvanized iron, and around these ran the cornices, also of galvanized iron, with numerous projections and involutions. In this narrow, confined space, the concealed fire was raging, only manifesting itself as it found outlets through the cornice-work. In this space, after much pulling down and cutting away, the firemen had to search for their enemy, and in addition to this had to contend with the dense volumes of smoke which filled the whole building. The crowds which had congregated about the building, and the large number of people who insisted upon flocking into it without any purpose, as people always do at a fire, also impeded the firemen in the earlier stages of the fire, and would have continued to do so had it not been for the timely arrival of the Police Superintendent, by whose energetic action the building was soon cleared, and ample room was afforded the firemen. It must further be remembered that the firemen were not under the command of the Fire-Marshal, that individual having been removed by the Mayor on Saturday. His duties therefore devolved upon Assistant Fire-Marshal Benner, who found himself, immediately upon the assumption of his duties, face to face with a fearful and extraordinary responsibility, and with the obstacles we have mentioned working against him. It was a very trying position, and had the flames got beyond his control and destroyed a considerable amount of property, it would probably have been the last time he would have exercised the authority of Fire-Marshal. Assisted by the intelligent and well-directed efforts of Commissioners Wright and Sheridan, Mr. Benner proved himself to be equal to the emergency, and, although at first somewhat flurried by the sudden and very unexpected problem he was called upon to solve, as any other man might have been, under the circumstances, he eventually proved himself to be the master of the situation, and, contrary to the expectations of every one who witnessed the fire, the Singer Building still stands as good as ever, with the exception of the loss of the roof and cornice.

While the preservation of this handsome structure and of the adjoining buildings is a matter for sincere congratulation, the lesson which the fire suggests is none the less important. There are other lofty buildings, many of them, with iron roofs, and they are all the time liable to get out of repair. There are many other stupid, blundering workmen in the city, who may leave their braziers in dangerous places, so that there is no immunity from fire, and there is an alarming possibility of wide-spread destruction should such a fire occur in the night-time, when the difficulty of rallying the Department and extinguishing it would be greatly increased. The very fact that the Singer Building has lost its roof and cornice show that we have not yet given heed to all the warnings of the Great Fire. In this connection we would again urge the recommendations which have been already printed in THE TRIBUNE. They cannot be stated too often or emphasized with too much earnestness. The system of iron-tubing which has been adopted in some of our high buildings entirely removes the danger of bursting hose. We reproduce, therefore, the recommendations originally made by a writer in THE TRIBUNE after the Great Fire. He says:

> Among other regulations let it be compulsory to have pipes of a size of not less than two and one-half inches (that being the size of our engine-hose) built in and carried to the roof of all walls of a certain height at proper distances, such pipes to have inlets at the bottom, accessible from the sidewalk, with couplings to fit engine-hose, and arranged to connect with hose on the roof, or on either floor inside the building; and furnished with permanent ladders, making it practicable for a man to climb upon the outside, and carry hose on to the roof. There is probably no fire-engine in the city that has not ample power to force a good stream from a nozzle at a height of 150 feet from the ground in from four to eight minutes after lighting the fuel in the furnace, where the water is kept constantly hot, as it is here. This, however, cannot be done through hose alone, as the great weight of a long column of full hose *suspended* causes it to "buckle" and collapse over the cornice or window-sill where it enters the building.

Such pipes or tubes, when they are placed in a building at the time of its construction, involve a mere trifle of expense, which is not worth mentioning in comparison with the minimum to which the risk is reduced and the consequent saving of insurance. Notwithstanding the comparatively fortunate result of the State street fire, it is one more warning, in addition to the costly ones of the past, which the people of this city ought not to disregard.

THE SMITHS OF VERMONT.

The Smith family has extended its base of operations indefinitely of late. The Chicago branch reached out into Canada, the other day, and swallowed an entire Ministry with a railroad to boot. The Smiths of Vermont, meanwhile, have vindicated the family reputation to such a degree as to render them the subjects of a genealogical record and family history in the Springfield *Republican*. Readers of THE TRIBUNE have already been treated to some account of the Vermont Central operations, but the Smiths of Vermont may be said to have illustrated the possibilities of railroad manipulations more fully than the late Hon. Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, or the deceased Col. James Fisk, Jr., of New York. Operating on a smaller capital and within a more contracted territory, they have achieved results which entitle them to rank with the Vanderbilts, the Jay Goulds, the Tom Scotts, and the other railway magnates of the time. The founder of the Vermont family of Smiths was, quite naturally, named John, and honored Worcester County, Mass., with his birth, somewhere between 90 and 100 years ago. He was already advanced in years when he went into the railroad business, and, consequently, did not have time to become a millionaire, though he died in the possession of a handsome estate. He left two sons, however, to work out the family greatness,—John Gregory Smith, erstwhile Governor of Vermont and President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Worthington C. Smith, who served in Congress one term from the St. Albans District. These young men were brought up in the sterling old Democratic school of their father, but went over to the Republicans at the proper time and were duly rewarded. John Gregory married the daughter of Lawrence Brainard, and kindly took his father-in-law into the Smith railroad family. The younger Smiths came into possession of the Vermont Central, the Vermont & Canada, and the Rutland & Burlington Railroads by family succession, as it were, and then proceeded to capture a number of other railroads, including the Vermont Valley, the Vermont Junction, the Missisquoi Valley, the Ogdensburgh, the New London, and others. John Gregory Smith does not seem ever to have had much political ambition, but he accepted the Governorship of Vermont as a means to greater railroad gobbling. He was a lawyer, and therefore understood the advantage of getting his railroads tied up in a chancery suit and running them in the capacity of Receiver. In which he seems to have deemed it his duty to receive everything and pay over nothing. As the *Republican* puts it: "He has run his road and made his million by a perpetual law-suit, of which the public have paid the costs, while Gov. Smith and his friends took the spoils." The Vermont Central has been in the hands of the Supreme Court for twelve years, during which time the Smith family have run it to suit themselves and increased their fortunes according to the rule of geometrical progression. The policy of management under the Smith regime is well indicated in the difference between the results when one road is run for stockholders and another for the managers. The Smiths leased the Vermont Junction and Sullivan Railroads for themselves as managers of the Vermont Central, and they have always been profitable, having netted them as their share $100,000 a year since 1861. But they have run the Vermont Central nominally for the stockholders, and it has always been unprofitable—to the stockholders.

Gov. Smith, having been somewhat in politics, knew the ropes, and retained the leading members of the Vermont Legislature with direct fees in some cases, free passes in others, and in a variety of ingenious ways. He then formed a miniature Credit Mobilier in Vermont Central, in which the Smith family made as individuals profits from contracts which were provided by the Smith family as managers. They built cars and locomotives, and leased them to the Vermont Central at a large permanent rental, which had to be paid whether the cars and locomotives were in use or not. The natural result was that the Vermont Central constantly lost money and the Smith family constantly made money. The scandal grew to such proportions that the Legislature was forced to appoint a committee of investigation. This Committee was organized to whitewash. But the evidence that came before them was so damaging that they did not dare to do their work very thoroughly when they knew that the evidence would also have to be published. So they compromised by withholding the evidence for a while (and it has not yet been publicly printed), making no detailed reference to it in their report, and issuing a vague and feeble review of the situation, in which they held that it would, perhaps, have been better if certain things had not been exactly as they were. But there was no corruption,—oh, no! The people will have to await the publication of the evidence in detail before they can know just how bad the case was. Sufficient has come out from time to time to show that it was bad enough. Gov. Smith had charge of a "Secret Service Fund," the disposition of which he refused to account for. Besides the direct operations in Vermont Central, the Smith Credit Mobilier formed a construction ring to build the road from Swanton to St. John's, in Canada, for which they charged more than $32,000 a mile, though it ran through a country where it could not have cost more than from $20,000 to $25,000 a mile, and then they falsified the mileage in their favor. They leased the road after it was completed. They also leased the Sullivan Railroad, and the two have brought them in $100,000 a year profit, while the Vermont Central, of which these leased roads are mere extensions, has been losing money at the rate of $1,000,000 a year.

The boldest scheme conceived in the fertile brains of the Vermont Smiths is yet to be worked out. A charter was granted to the Ring at the last session of the Vermont Legislature ostensibly for the purpose of effecting a consolidation of interests and removing the bankrupt roads from the Chancery Court which has enabled the Smiths to run them for their own benefit. It turns out, now, that this charter is a scheme for a $2,000,000 subscription that shall take precedence of all the other mortgage bonds, of which there are four or five series, and thus secure to the new clique the entire property, which represents a cost of ten times the amount of money which the Smith family, with Trevor W. Park (of Mariposa Claim and Emma Mine notoriety), and some New York capitalists of like repute, propose to pay for it. The requisite $2,000,000 have been subscribed since May last, and about one-quarter paid in. The scheme, with a prospect of success warranted by the success of the other Smith schemes in the past, has alarmed the holders of the former securities, some of whom are selling out to the Smiths for what they can get. The Springfield *Republican* advises them to abandon this policy, hold on to their bonds, and make a fight in the courts. It promises that public opinion will be strong enough to force the Supreme Judges, who have singularly favored the Smiths in protracting the law-suit, to a speedy settlement of the question on an equitable basis. It further predicts that an anti-monopoly party will be formed around the nucleus of the Granges which will drive the Smith ring to the wall at the next State election.

THE FARMERS' NOMINATIONS.

The farmers of McLean County, Ill., who have been accustomed to give 2,500 Republican majority, have taken it into their heads to throw party overboard, and nominate a ticket of their own for county officers. The farmers of the County of DeWitt have done the same thing. To-day the farmers of Bureau County, who have been in the habit of electing the regular tickets by 1,200 to 1,400 majority, hold a convention to nominate a ticket of their own. In a few days or weeks the farmers of Champaign, Whiteside, Livingston, Knox, and Union will hold their conventions, and put in nomination candidates of their own. This movement is not confined to the counties we have named, nor to Republican counties. It is just as strong in counties where the Democratic party is in the majority. The difference, however, is that, in nearly every case, the Democratic organization has "kicked the bucket" in advance, and abandoned all purpose of holding party conventions to nominate tickets. In the Republican counties, however, the Postmasters and revenue officers, the bread and butter brigade, feel called upon to preserve the party by making nominations. In this proceeding they are supported by the party newspapers, who affect a lively zeal for the Farmers' Movement, so long as that movement does nothing practical. The politicians and newspaper-organs declare that the organization of a Farmers' party is an impossibility, and that the farmers will not, and cannot, nominate tickets in opposition to the Republican party candidates, and the answer given to this by the farmers is the actual nomination of just such tickets. In like manner a Justice of the Peace was once told that he couldn't grant a divorce. He replied that he had actually done it, and that the woman had got married again.

The way to render the election of their candidates in 1874 morally certain is for the farmers to perfect their organization by holding conventions and electing the local officers in 1873. Throughout the State the Democratic party has properly and consistently laid down in its grave; in some counties the Republicans have done the same, and now if the farmers will unitedly support their own candidates in all the other counties, and defeat the nominees of all the other parties, they will have a clear field for election of a Legislature and Congressmen a year hence.

PROTECTION FOR CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is complaining bitterly that California annually exports an immense stock of surplus products, and imports in return manufactured articles, often made of raw material produced in that State, and insists that this policy is ruinous, and must end in impoverishment. It starts out with what it styles a "settled maxim," that the farmer who sends everything away from his farm, and returns nothing, will finally have impoverished fields. The *Bulletin* states the case as follows:

> The trouble with California to-day is, that the raw material, which ought to enrich the country, is sent out of it at very small advance over the cost of production. The broad margins of profit are made abroad. The grain-grower has one profit, and some years a very small one, the shipper may get another. But even the freight money, or the larger part of it, is earned by vessels owned abroad. The millers only grind a small proportion of the wheat produced, and the bakers make but a small proportion of the flour into bread. We send off leather as raw material and buy it back in boots and shoes. The best profit goes to the manufacturer.

The question is a very simple one. If California can exchange hides and leather for more boots and shoes than she could make from them at home, she gains by the traffic; if she can make boots and shoes for less money than she pays for those she imports, she loses. If the farmer can sell his hides at the nearest town, and can purchase boots and shoes for less money than it would cost him to convert his hides into leather, and make the boots himself, he acts wisely by selling the raw material. California has more wheat than she can consume, and, if she can get more boots and shoes for her wheat than she could obtain with the same labor if they were made at home, she enjoys the profit of the trade. She exchanges what she has, and don't need, for that which she has not, and does need. How can this be an impoverishing process to California? But the *Bulletin* considers that the cost of transportation of the wheat to market, and the transportation of the boots and shoes back, and the profits of the manufacturer, are all lost to California by the trade. Is this true in point of fact? Assuming that the cost of transportation on the hides and on the return boots and shoes, the cost of making, and the profit of the manufacturer, constitute 90 per cent of the value of the boots and shoes, this leaves but 10 per cent to represent the value of the raw material. Would the hides represent any greater portion of the value of the boots and shoes if the latter were made in California? Would the owner of the hides be allowed any greater proportion of value in exchanging them for boots and shoes made in California than is allowed him in exchanging them for boots and shoes made elsewhere? When the time comes that California can make boots and shoes and sell them as cheap or cheaper than they can be imported, that will not add anything to the value of the raw material, and consequently the producer of that material will get no more in exchange therefor than he does now. If the machinery of Massachusetts were put down in California, the manufacturer would pay no more for the raw material than it now brings in California, so the condition of the producer of hides would not be improved. The "settled maxim" insisted upon by the *Bulletin*, if carried out, would require every farmer to produce everything that he needs. He should produce his own wool and cotton; make his own clothes; make his own wagons and carts; make his own leather, and his own harness, and boots and shoes; be his own blacksmith, and make his own horse-shoes; make his own implements, his furniture, and his utensils of all kinds. Being thus occupied in a most diversified industry, on a necessarily small and most unprofitable scale, it is probable that the surplus products of his farm would not cover his expenses. Indeed, if every man produced all he needed, there would be no person to purchase any surplus. So with States; if no other State or country needed breadstuffs or leather, the surplus of these articles produced in California would be valueless, and be lost to the State. The manufacturer who now purchases the raw material with the cost of transportation added, if in California would only pay the same price for the raw material, less the cost of transportation. We do not underrate the value of manufactures; it is but a question of time when California will make her own boots and shoes; but when that takes place it will be because boots and shoes can be made there for less money than it costs to import them. The boot and shoe makers eat the same amount of bread where they now reside as they would do if all settled in California; but if they were in California they would pay for bread the price it bears in California, and not that which it bears in Massachusetts.

The salary-grab, which is open to attack on all sides, is constantly developing new phases of injustice and iniquity. One of the latest and strongest points made against it is the disproportion between the relative increase of Congressional pay and that of the Supreme Judges. As the power to fix the pay of all the United States officials has been vested in Congress, there has been a constant discrimination against the Supreme Bench and in favor of those whose services were, in one way or another, necessary to secure the desired increase. At the outset, it was intended that the salary of a Congressman should be but one-fourth that of the Chief-Justice. Had this ratio been maintained, the Chief-Justice's salary would now be $30,000. Instead of this the salary of the Chief-Justice is only $10,500, and that of the Associate Justices $10,000, while the Congressman receives $7,500. The members of Congress now exceed, by one, the number of days in the year, being 366, so that Congress costs the country a little more than $7,500 a day, while the Supreme Court costs but $250 a day. Anybody can be a Congressman like Mr. John Morrissey and the carpet-bag rascals who are not as good as he; to be a Supreme Judge requires the conditions of eminent learning and a life spent in hard professional labors. The Congress of the past few years has been chiefly engaged in organizing measures for plundering the people; it is the province of the Supreme Court to protect the people from all encroachments of an unlawful nature. A Congressman has a large portion of every year to himself, which he can devote to his business or profession (Senator Carpenter says he made $10,000 last year outside of his Congressional pay); the time of a Supreme Judge is all occupied with his public duties, and he is prohibited by law from practising in court, which is, as a rule, the only business he knows. A very large proportion of the 366 Senators and Representatives do little or nothing toward earning the money they draw out of the public treasury; the Supreme Court is over-crowded with work of the greatest importance to individuals and the country at large. These contrasts forcibly illustrate the gross injustice of the last general increase of salaries, in which Congressmen raised their own salaries $2,500, with a back action as well as a forward, and the Supreme Judges' salaries only $2,000, without the retroactive feature.

A case has just been summarily disposed of by the Lord Justices of Appeal in England which should be a model for the treatment of similar cases in this country, where they are more common than in Great Britain. One Maj. Kitson, who was Chairman of the International Contract Company and the Ottoman Financial Company, organized a new stock company (limited), under the name of Charles LaFitte & Co. There were to be 40,000 shares of £20 each. There was to be a working capital of £200,000, which was raised in the following manner: The International Contract Company gave its promissory notes for the amount, which the Directors of the National Bank discounted on the agreement that the money should remain with them on deposit until the notes became due, and then employed, together with the proceeds that might come in from the sale of stock or profits in business, to the payment of the notes. The new stock association of LaFitte & Co. contracted debts and deceived its *bona fide* share-holders. When the matter was brought into the courts, it was adjudged to be "dishonest" and a "sham," and held that "there was no monetary transaction at all, only a representation that money had been paid when it had not been paid." It was further decided that there could be no action at equity between the National Bank, the International Contract Company, and Charles LaFitte & Co., because all were equally cognizant of the fraud. This plan of organizing stock companies is very familiar in this country, the difference being that the American organizers usually make their notes and put them away in the safe to represent paid-up stock, and do not bother to get even a discount on the agreement of a permanent deposit of the whole sum in the bank which furnishes it. The plan was a favorite one with Illinois insurance companies before the Chicago fire of 1871.

It is reported that Senator Morton, in a recent conversation, stated he did not believe the Democrats intended to abandon their organization for any new party or new departure movement. Says Senator Morton: "Without any immediate prospect of success, they will keep together, and avoid anything like their mistake of last fall." As their only mistake last fall was their want of success, and as the immediate prospect of that success must inevitably grow more and more distant after each election, it is very evident that Senator Morton is taking counsel of his fears. If the Democratic Trojans are wise they will beware of this Indiana Greek bearing his gifts to them. Such disinterested advice as this is not given gratuitously by an interested party. In the parlance of the day, it is altogether "too thin."

The recent movements to create a new State by consolidating contiguous portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, seems to have been the signal for other annexation movements in the South. The people of Northwestern Louisiana, being convinced that it will tend to their interest to annex themselves to Texas, are moving vigorously in the matter. It is said that the new movement meets with great favor from the Texan press. Still another project is to annex West Florida to Alabama, and this is so far advanced that the Governors of both States are shortly to meet and consult over the matter. The new movements, of course, are heartily indorsed by the politicians, as they will open new places to be filled, and develop new opportunities for plunder.

NOTES AND OPINION.

This day (Aug. 4) is the monthly pay-day under the salary-act of the last Congress, for members of the new Congress that meets on Monday, Dec. 1. The disbursement to-day is $228,750. The total disbursement of salaries since March 4 to date is $1,143,750. The disbursement for salaries to Dec. 4, when Congress will have been three days in session, will be $2,058,750. Senators and Representatives will be paid, in addition, for "necessary traveling expenses to Washington."

—There no longer exists for Senators and Representatives in Congress the cheap device of letting their salaries "lay undrawn to revert into the Treasury." Since March 4 the disbursing officers of the Senate and House draw from the Treasury the full amount to be disbursed, and disburse it peremptorily by check or draft sent to the individual at his residence.

—The individual salary account of the elect Congressmen, to date, is $3,125. Our own Chicago Representatives—John B. Rice, Jasper D. Ward, and Charles B. Farwell—have received or will have received it. Has any one of them earned it, so far? Is it impertinent to inquire what they propose to do with it? Does it belong to them? Is it their private business?

—The salary-grab law is a rat-trap. Innocent Congressmen elect did not set it, but it catches them all the same.

—Of sixteen Senators and thirty-seven Representatives, in the Forty-second Congress, who all refunded their "back pay," fifteen Senators and twenty-nine Representatives have seats in the Forty-third Congress, and will have votes, next winter, on the inevitable question of repeal. What are they doing, meanwhile, with the "forward pay?"

—Brother Harlan calls attention to it, in his Washington *Chronicle*, that, if only the refunders of the Forty-second Congress were honest men, then there are positively no honest men, but only "thieves, salary-grabbers," etc., in the Forty-third Congress; and so appalling a conclusion makes it appear to Brother Harlan an an absurd test. Brother Harlan is profoundly interested; he is not a refunder.

—If the salary-act isn't wiped out before another general election of Congress, individual members of Congress need not make any personal excuses. They will not be heard or heeded. The people understand the dodge of making up a personal "record," and working privately for the opposite result.

—Compare, now, the whole pay and mileage of Illinois Senators for an entire period of two years, paid after the work was done, with the pay alone (traveling expenses to be added) of Illinois Senators before ever they begin to do any work:

XXX. CONGRESS. *Paid at the end of work.*		XLIII. CONGRESS. *Paid in front of work.*	
Stephen A. Douglas	$5,429	John A. Logan	$5,625
Sidney Breese	5,389	Richard J. Oglesby	5,625

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who has had access to the books, says:

> Not a single Senator or Representative from any of the following States has returned his share of the "salary-grab" to the Treasury: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. While both the Senators from Massachusetts and one Senator each from Rhode Island, Delaware, and California have returned their pay, nothing has been heard from any of the Representatives from those States.

—James H. Slater, late Representative of Oregon, acknowledges that the "salary-grab" put $1,100 in his pocket, and recognizes the hostility thereto of Oregon people by a long letter of explanation, in which letter, however, he fully exposes the hopelessness of his own case now that there is a Congressional vacancy to be filled. He says:

> I know of no reason in law or morals why I should not receive this part of the emoluments of the office under the circumstances I have named. I have drawn and receipted for it. . . . To have placed this amount beyond my own control or that of my heirs or legal representatives hereafter, it would have been necessary for me to draw it and then pay it over to the conscience fund of the United States. This I have not seen proper to do, and do not now or hereafter intend to do, not even to secure the privilege of making a race for a seat in the Forty-third Congress. . . . I have ever sought to avoid acting the hypocrite, and will not now act the demagogue!

This Mr. Slater, of Oregon, is a Democrat, and discovered, too late, a sentiment in Oregon which he makes the text of his letter, viz.: "Many of our old Democrats say they will never vote for a man who has taken back-pay." Now, wherein is Mr. Slater less entitled than Ben Butler to the praise of the Galena *Gazette*, which says of Ben:

> Among his good and manly qualities are straightforwardness, pluck, and contempt for all shams. What others do and apologize for, he does and justifies; if he takes money out of the Treasury he does so openly, while others "whip the devil around the stump" in regard to the same "steal."

—The common, terse, and Anglo-Saxon name for a person who steals is "thief." The Terre Haute *Journal* calls the "back-pay bill" "the steal." Very well; then they who perpetrated it, who helped it along by their speech or vote, and then pocketed the proceeds of "the steal," are thieves. They who were determined in their hearts to commit this act, and then "backed down," or are only waiting until the storm shall blow over to pocket their "swag," are also thieves, with the additional recommendation of being, in the one case, cowards, and, in the other, hypocrites.—*Terre Haute Gazette.*

—In whatever light this pay business is regarded, it stands out as a monument of open, bald-faced robbery, and no argument can strip it of its loathsome character. The present Congress, before it shall have been in session an hour, will cost the country $2,058,750—or almost three times as much as an entire session cost the country before the war, and twice as much as the famous war sessions.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—The iniquity of the salary-steal appears greater as we examine it more. Why Congressmen should receive $625 each month during their vacation, is a mystery to the tax-payer. This at once dispels the claim made, that a Congressman cannot live comfortably at Washington on $5,000. To bring this matter home, let the people of the Fifth Iowa District ask themselves what the Hon. John A. Kasson has done to earn the $625 each month since the 4th of March.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—Joseph G. Cannon, M. C. elect, well knows the sentiment of his constituents ever since that wicked and unjust salary law was enacted, and if, in the face of these facts, he touches one dollar of the money, he is as culpable, morally, as the whelps who garroted the nation by putting the measure through.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—If Carpenter is to be denounced for the back-pay steal, why not Morton and Tyner? Why does the *Journal* travel to Wisconsin to search out a Congressman to pitch into, when it could be abundantly accommodated nearer home?—*Logansport (Ind.) Pharos.*

—We will say now what we were prevented from saying at the time the Hon. O. H. Waldo's reply to Senator Carpenter's back-pay speech was first printed. Mr. Waldo lays the lash quite smartly upon the backs of the Republican editors of the State for not repudiating the Senator's position in a more prompt, elaborate, and exhaustive manner. . . . We cannot allow him to impeach the integrity and faithfulness of the Republican press of the State without entering our protest in its behalf.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—We have studied over Matt. Carpenter's speech at Janesville, defending the back-pay kleptomaniacs, and the Credit Mobilier stock jobbery, until we have come to the conclusion to buy a pair of pistols and become a "Knight of the road." There are just as good places around here for a man to build up a good paying business in a highway robbery, as Washington presents to the average elected highwayman.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

—One of our exchanges hits the nail exactly, and not any too strong, when it pronounces the "salary-grab" an illustration of the teachings of the Grant party. Democrats dabbled in it to be sure, but they never could have been parties to such rascality in the day of Democratic prestige. It was reserved for the party in power to make such villainy possible.—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—The Kendallville *Standard* insists that the Democratic members of Congress were, numbers considered, more deeply implicated in the back-pay and salary-grab business than the Republicans. This, we judge, is perfectly true. But we are puzzled to know why the *Standard* should care to make this point at all. It enjoys the "bad eminence" of being about the only paper in Indiana which openly defends the "grab" and "steal," and, if the thing was right, why should a Republican journal take pains to show that more Democrats (in proportion) than Republicans voted for it?—*Laporte (Ind.) Herald.*

—The South Bend *Tribune* is the only Republican paper in the State that openly condemns President Grant for the part he played in the increase of the salary business. . . . The papers that have no word of condemnation for the President, but from week to week are filled with abuse of Gen. Packard and other "back-paysters," are not only inconsistent, but their acts savor strongly of dishonesty. If they oppose the back-pay and increase of salaries from principle, they should include all officials who are in any way responsible for the law.—*Laporte (Ind.) Argus.*

—A man who censures a Congressman for supporting the salary-steal, and won't censure the President, is dishonest. There is no use of trying to escape the stigma of this salary-steal. It is no answer to charge that Democrats supported it, and might have defeated it. It only shows that neither party, as such, is entitled to the people's confidence, and proves the necessity of a new political organization, that will respect the rights of the people, and free us from the corrupt party cormorants that are now ruining the country and disgracing the Government.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—If this connection of Gen. Butler with the salary bill, at the request of the President's friends, ought to result in his condemnation, how much more ought it to create disgust with the Administration?—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

—The President has openly assured prominent public men that he will urge the repeal of the act. Right here we must also state that the President would in all probability have vetoed the "back and front salary act," as the Omaha *Herald* terms it, had not this bill been attached as a rider to the most important appropriation bill, on the last day of the session. A failure to sign this bill would have seriously impaired the functions of the Government, and nobody knew this better than the rascally Congressmen that fathered this steal and pushed it through in this surreptitious manner.—*Omaha Bee.*

> As a matter of *party policy*, we think the President ought to have vetoed the salary-bill, on account of its retroactive features.

The above we clip from a Grant paper. Listen to the utterance: "As a matter of *party policy*," "the President ought to have vetoed the salary-bill," and that too "on account of its retroactive features." We hold that the President, *as a matter of duty to the people*, should have vetoed that salary-bill, not because "of its retroactive features," but because the members of Congress and the President were being paid enough!—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—The language of the Des Moines Republican platform is, that the salary-steal is "most flagrantly infamous;" and yet, while the Administration press is ringing these resolutions through the land, with editorials laudatory of their excellence, in the same papers, and the same issues of them, we find these Congressmen, the whole Congress, and the President applauded as living models of political purity and worthy examples of imitation.—*Cherokee (Iowa) Times.*

—A large number of American newspapers appear to take peculiar delight in denouncing Congress. A stranger, deriving all his information of the character of Senators and Representatives from this source, would doubtless conclude that they are an exceedingly untrustworthy conclave. But should this form of government be abolished, what can be substituted in its stead? Manifestly a despotism must follow. We therefore conclude that such persons are either chronic or hypocritical fault-finders, or honestly opposed to a Republican form of Government.—*Harlan's Washington Chronicle.*

—If we could send the rascals out of the country, including all the Christian statesmen, not excepting Colfax & Co., it would be a good thing.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It should be remembered that the enormous patronage and political machinery of the Federal Government, controlled by the President and his supporters, can only be held in check or overcome by awakening the public mind in time and preparing for the conflict long in advance.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

THE LABOR-QUESTION.

Laws Governing the Rise and Fall of Wages.

General Inutility of Strikes, Co-operation, and Arbitration.

How to Put Capital and Labor in Proper Relations to Each Other.

Publication of Daily Trades-Reports in the Newspapers.

Workingmen of Chicago:

The future of this country and people depend largely upon the manner in which the two great questions of the day shall be settled: the relations that ought to exist between Capital and Labor, and between the Railroads and the People. We all agree that the relations existing between these parties is no longer in accordance with our best interests. The consideration of the natural laws governing their business-intercourse, and the proper mode of adjusting their actions accordingly, is now the duty of the hour. It is a mistake many people indulge in to think they can make laws, or rules, by which to govern their affairs. Law governs all things. There is a right and a wrong way to do everything; not dependent upon chance, or the arbitrary will of individuals, but upon the natural, inherent fitness of things. Laws are always in force; but in what manner they act, or why, is often a matter of profound ignorance to us. They may be discovered by a close observation of facts. Newton, it is said, discovered the law of gravitation—the key to the movements of a universe—by observing the fall of an apple, and tracing that fact back to its primal law. I have a few words to say, founded on fact, about the question of Capital and Labor; more properly speaking,

WORK AND WAGES.

Though I may not develop any new laws connected with that subject, a word as to the working of them, and their influence upon the workingmen, may not be without value.

The prime cause of all difficulty between Capital and Labor is the unsettled, fluctuating state of wages. Many have heretofore got rid of this subject by saying that the capitalists control wages as they please, that we are at their mercy. But this does not do away with its existence as a fact. I shall examine it as it presents itself to me, and endeavor to reach the law that controls it; for I am not inclined to think that the capitalists, or anybody else, can control business in spite of its laws. For—*first case*—suppose that, in Chicago, there is work for 5,000 carpenters, and there are 6,000 to do it. It is a question among these men who, out of the 6,000, are to get employment. Say that 5,000 are employed at the usual rate, $3 per day; 1,000 men are left idle, with board to pay, and some with families to support. Either these men must obtain work or leave the city. If they can and will work cheaper, say at $2.50 per day, they will be employed in the place of the $3 men. Rather than leave the city, they decide to do this; necessity forces them to it. Of course, to make room for them, 1,000 men must be discharged. This second 1,000 soon find themselves in the same situation, and will, of course, be forced to the same act. So this competition will go on until wages are reduced to the uniform rate of $2.50 per day. This being as cheap as they can work, and 1,000 men being left idle,—for work for 5,000 men will only employ that number,—they must now go into other employments, or leave town. There were too many men for the amount of work to be done,—creating competition. Thus wages fell; or because, in the language of the economists, the supply was greater than the demand,—

THE FIRST LAW GOVERNING WAGES.

Second case—Suppose there are but 4,000 men to be had to do the work of 5,000. There will be a number of employers who cannot fulfill their contracts for want of men. They must offer extra pay, say $3.50 per day, to induce men to come from other towns, or leave the employers paying $3. In order to retain their men or get others, the rest of the employers must pay the same wages. Thus, on account of the scarcity of men, wages are raised; or because the demand was greater than the supply,—

THE SECOND LAW GOVERNING WAGES.

The operation of one or other of these laws governs every case of a rise or fall in wages. It follows that, when supply and demand are fluctuating, wages will be fluctuating. If they be balanced, wages will be uniform and steady. We will now see what workingmen have done in accordance with these laws. In the case just given, we will say that the 5,000 men employed—knowing by past experience that, unless some means be taken to induce the other 1,000 to leave town immediately, or otherwise prevent them from offering to work, wages will be lowered—conclude to form a Trade-Union. To avoid or get rid of competition amongst workingmen was the first cause of the formation of Trade-Societies. They have adopted two plans to accomplish this: First, to induce the extra men to leave by paying their expenses out of town; or, second, to wait until the employers offer to reduce wages,

STRIKE,

and then, by force, prevent the other men from working. The first has been tried to some extent, more in England than in this country, but it fails on account of the expense. The reason is the usual mode of proceeding; but force, being directly contrary to the laws of the State, causes the interference of the authorities; hence it fails. I have presented a case representative of many that occur in our large cities yearly. The whole history of strikes cannot show where the employers have endeavored to lower wages when not assisted by the competition among workingmen; if it can it will show a failure. If some means had been taken to prevent such an occurrence as 6,000 men being in a town where there was work for but 5,000; if this glutting of the Labor-market could have been prevented, wages would not have been lowered,—the cause, competition, not being present. But it may be urged that, in some cases, strikes do succeed. Let us look into that. Say that, in the case given, the 5,000 are forced to work for $2.50 per day. Soon the other men will have left town; and then, while there is no competition, they strike for higher wages. They will generally succeed, if all are united, in carrying the strike. There is nothing to prevent them. But the high rates obtained will act as an inducement to draw other men into the town, and soon—generally by the next season of work—the same condition of affairs will be found: an overcrowded Labor-market, and wages down to the bid of the men who can work cheapest. Another strike will be needed to restore them.

Thus it is that strike succeeds strike,

WITH NO PERMANENT BENEFIT,

—any temporary success soon being balanced by a corresponding loss. So are workingmen tossed upon a sea of troubles, wholly at its mercy. No wonder that wise men among the Trades-Unions declare that the striking system is a failure, and productive of more harm than good. I cannot see why this conclusion was not reached long ago, and generally adopted. The crowding of our Labor-market is the cause of all the difficulty. You cannot prevent men from competing with one another in any situation of life, much less when forced to it by poverty and hunger.

CO-OPERATION

is a latter-day institution, to *escape* the evils of a workingman's life. It does not meddle with the condition of workingmen as workingmen, but, by showing them how they may become their own employers, seeks to avoid the difficulty, rather than remove it. The means and ability to form co-operative societies are not possessed by all men; but a small portion of the laboring classes have education enough, if they have the money, to resort to this method of relief. There ever have been, and ever will be, two parties: Employer and Employed,—Capital and Labor. Whatever plan is adopted by the Unions must be of general application to laboring men as laboring men. Co-operation, though beneficial to a small class, does not extend its influence outside of that class. If it had the effect of balancing the Labor market, balancing supply and demand, it would accomplish something; but it merely transfers a few men from one side to the other, only affecting their special condition, leaving their companions and the capitalists

IN THE SAME RELATIVE POSITIONS.

Or, to return to case one, let us say that the 1,000 men who remain idle, knowing that they can get work by forming a co-operation society and underbidding the other employers, resolve to do this, instead of leaving town or working for lower wages. They feel satisfied that, by taking the risk upon themselves, and clubbing their capital, they can at least earn $3 a day. They underbid the other employers, obtain contracts, and go to work; but, as these other employers thus fall short of work for the amount of men they have employed, they will discharge 1,000 of them, for that is the amount of work that has been taken away; for, of course, work for 5,000 will only employ 5,000, and if the co-operative society employs 1,000, the employers will only employ 4,000. One thousand men are left idle as before. You may advise them to form a co-operative society, allowing the possibility of doing this for the sake of the argument; would there not still be competition? If the entire 6,000 men were to become their own employers, would there not still be a struggle to see who should get work, until finally 1,000 men would be forced to leave? This may be safely declared: that, when competition, and the evils arising from it, are present to such a degree as to lower wages, co-operation will not get rid of it. When the supply of Labor is greater than the demand, wages must and will come down. We must have something that will balance supply and demand.

ARBITRATION

is next put forward as a means to assist laborers; that is, it proposes a method of adjusting quarrels that may arise between the employer and employe, but does not propose to prevent or do away with the cause of these quarrels. Arbitration may answer a purpose in its way, but it will not remove the cause of disputes; until that be done, we shall always be subject to them.

The way is now clear to begin with an investigation as to what can be done to put Capital and Labor

EN RAPPORT WITH EACH OTHER.

Nothing is valuable until labor has been bestowed upon it, or unless labor would have to be given to reproduce it. Wealth is the result of Labor, or is Labor in a crystallized form. Where wealth—such as mills, machinery, railroads, etc.—is employed to produce more wealth, it is called Capital. Capital, being then the result of Labor, and itself a laborer, must be subject to the same laws as Labor, namely:

SUPPLY & DEMAND;

and, if subject to the same laws, then subject to the evils arising from an unsettled condition of them, such as competition and fluctuation of prices,—hence, to an unsettled condition of business and uncertain profits. It would be natural to suppose that as much trouble existed in the Capital-market as in the Labor-market. But, as we do not see any evidence of it in sudden panics, wholesale smash-ups, or conbinations of one set of capitalists to prevent another selling goods (except down East, and then only against the foreigner), it follows that they have found some means of protecting themselves. What is it? The plan that aids Capital

MUST AID LABOR;

both are liable to the one and the same difficulties.

Capitalists began by organizing Boards of Trade. The difficulties they knew; the cause they knew; and they set themselves to the task of finding a means to balance supply and demand, and keep them balanced at all times. We know that the price of an article is a good criterion of the supply and demand in the market. It follows that a price-list of all the different articles of merchandise in different parts of the country would afford a good means of judging of the state of the market. If, added to this, an account was given of the operations of leading mercantile houses, together with a synopsis of the general business done in the market, such a sheet would form a complete index of the state of supply and demand. No man will manufacture or sell goods when prices are so low that it ceases to pay, when prices will reward the labor it will be his interest to sell. When, therefore,

A PRICE-LIST

is furnished him, he will conform his business to the state of the market. When supply is in excess, and prices down, he will cease to supply; when demand is good, and prices fair, he will be ready and willing to supply. Thus, by furnishing all engaged in trade, farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, with such a price-list, their interest will force them to keep the supplies and demands balanced. Thus is the object accomplished. The Boards of Trade have devoted themselves to the task of collecting these price-lists, and such other information as may be useful to commerce, and furnishing it to the public press, where, under the title of

COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

it occupies one-fourth of its columns daily, forming the most important and useful article of news it publishes. Let us select the article on corn as an example, to illustrate the character and use of these reports. You will find the prices of the different grades; the amount on hand, the amount shipped in and out of the city, together with the amount withdrawn for city consumption, during the past twenty-four hours; a statement of general business done; prices offered for corn to be delivered at dates varying from one to three months; a comparative list of prices at corresponding dates last year, besides reports of the other important markets in the United States and Europe. The farmer knows, though a hundred miles away, the state of the market, by a glance at this report. Having corn to sell, if the prices are down, by reason of the large quantity of corn in the market, he will wait for a raise. That is just what is desired of him, to wait until the excessive supply works off. But, without this knowledge to warn him, he might ship at random, glut the market, be a loser himself and the cause of loss to others; hence, all parties are interested in keeping him correctly informed of the state of the markets. When the price of corn in any part of the country rises beyond the price in Chicago plus shipping expenses, it will pay to send it there for the margin. The reports keep the merchant informed of cases like this. The demand thus announced will soon be supplied, and the balance restored. Monarchs study to preserve the balance of power; merchants

TO PRESERVE THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The merchant, looking for the cheapest market to buy goods in, consults the reports. The farmer or manufacturer, wishing the best to sell in, consults the reports. Nothing is left to chance. The farmer knows what his corn is worth in the bin, the lumberman his lumber in the mill. If different inducements are offered by the markets for their wares, they benefit by the information, the markets by the action.

Thus the system of the capitalists works harmoniously, because it serves everybody's interest. It is a purely business-transaction,—not a bit of philanthropy about it.

Let us apply this system to

THE NEEDS OF LABOR.

There is constantly moving about the country a large body of workmen, composed of men forced out of town by slack times or strikes, trampers, emigrants, apprentices just out of time, etc., who, not being directed by any intelligible information, wander about from town to town in search of employment, stopping when their money gives out, flooding all places having the name of paying good wages, which they, by their presence and efforts to get work, soon bring down. The victims of ignorance, led by fancy or the unreliable reports of other trampers, being as apt to look for work in a place crammed with men as any other, they suffer and are the cause of suffering. This is the one great cause of the instability of wages. Give men a guide which it will be their interest to follow, and you will find it will be to your interest to furnish it. For, suppose that the Trades-Unions of Chicago should furnish to the press every day a wages-list,

OR TRADES-REPORT,

similar to the commercial reports, showing the state of the Labor-market in Chicago and elsewhere; and, taking the carpenter-trade for example, say it should give the wages paid, number of men at work, the number needed reckoned by the amount of work to be done, the number of men coming and going out of the city, the price of board, rents for workingmen's houses, cost of provisions, etc.; then a report of the important facts or changes in the state of the Labor-market in different parts of the country,—any man forced to leave Chicago would have a complete guide where to get work. Avoiding such towns as were already full, such would be benefited that much; though he would not do it on that account, but, because he would know that he could not get work there, it would be his *interest* to avoid such, and, consulting the reports, he would go to those towns needing men. Thus Chicago, in getting rid of a surplus man, would send him where he was needed, avoiding those places where he was not needed, and thereby balancing the supply and demand to that extent. All parties concerned would be benefited. If Chicago reports showed that there were enough carpenters there, none would go there to seek work. The Unions have limited the number of apprentices to a certain number of men. Annex to the report of each trade the number of apprentices employed and the number needed,—the ratio of the whole number of men being fixed as experience should prove correct. If the trade and apprentice list should appear to be already crowded, that fact would of itself be sufficient to deter any more from entering. Such a list and showing of the trades would be an excellent and valuable guide to the youth of the country in selecting an occupation. Thus would this system, by acting as a distribution of Labor, and balancing supply and demand, prevent the evils that now give rise to all our difficulties.

It remains to be seen how it could be

PUT INTO PRACTICAL OPERATION.

The press publishes the commercial reports, because they are the most valuable news to the merchant, and by their excellence they determine the rank and sale of the paper in a great measure. Some papers have been known to be well supported on account of the value of their reports, when, if dependent on politics and other news, they would have been dead and ———. Newspapers, by their criticism of one another, keep up the truth and excellence of their reports among the whole. If Labor-reports were furnished to the newspapers, it would be to their interest to publish them, for those publishing the best would largely increase their circulation. Workingmen would have a moneyed interest in buying papers then; they would read them as part of their business.

HOW MUCH IT WOULD COST

to support a Board of Trades (which might act as an Employment Bureau also) is a matter to be determined exactly by experience. But it would not cost the workingmen of Chicago more than $25,000 a year. Strikes last year cost you more than $500,000,—enough to pay for the support of two such institutions forever, by the interest. The possibility of collecting these statistics for publication every day, difficult as it might seem at first thought, could not present any more difficulties than the making up of the commercial reports. The results accomplished would be useful and desirable to every workingman, as all would be benefited thereby. All would be united in one interest. Five cents would place every man in a position to advance his own interest and everybody-else's at the same time.

I am gladly surprised to see that, in the presentation of this plan, I have in some measure been anticipated by the Labor-Congress; but, to the extent that I have shown, it can and must be adopted to become truly beneficial. They contemplate asking Government to organize bureaus "to gather statistics to be placed before the Houses of Congress." You do not need these statistics for the use of Government, but

FOR THE DAILY, PRACTICAL USE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL.

It is not a subject for philanthropic assistance, like blind and orphan asylums, but a purely business operation, which belongs solely to the parties concerned. Government has nothing to do with it. Ours is not a paternal Government, which views and treats the people as children, such as are and have been the Republics of France,—but one which is organized to govern a nation of men, who are capable, or supposed to be capable, of attending to their own private concerns.

Government did not establish Boards of Trade for the merchants; they did that themselves, and not for the purpose of furnishing information to Congress, but for their own behoof and benefit. Government has, after their establishment, mainly for its own benefit and conduct as a Government, organized and maintained Agricultural and Commercial Bureaus; but even then their main business is a compilation of the reports furnished by the Boards of Trade and Commercial Agencies. They have organized a Signal Service; but it can no more be said to belong to the capitalists than the light-house system or military and police force. Any help the Government gives to the capitalist is incidental. The capitalists first helped themselves.

Workingmen, do not wait until Government shall aid you; do not depend on parties or politicians to do that which you only can do right and well. You are capable of

ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING YOUR OWN AFFAIRS;

do so. If Government shall afterwards help you, so much the better; but they who expect nothing lose nothing. Do not plead that you war against a prejudiced press. Make it profitable to the press to be as prejudiced on your side, and then you may boast of that luxury also.

I am sorry to see that too much dependence is placed upon co-operation and arbitration as a solution of the Labor-problem.

CO-OPERATION CAN NEVER REACH

the large masses of Labor. Co-operative societies can never undertake the building of railroads, bridges, tunnels, and such large works. They can never operate to advantage large machine-works and foundries, rolling-mills, smelting-works, mines, etc. These interests are too gigantic, requiring more millions of capital, and experience and education, than ordinarily fall to the lot of workingmen. Take out the workingmen employed in these industries, and what is left of the laboring population? I have shown how co-operation does not aid in balancing the market. These two things taken together, how then can it be of any value as settling the question of Capital and Labor?

ARBITRATION CANNOT REACH THE EVIL.

It lets it go until it ripens into disputes and difficulties, then proposes to act the part of a lawyer or judge. Workmen, you must take hold on the cause of these difficulties, and tear it out by the roots. A radical cure is what you want. Then there will be no need of arbitration. Remember always that "Prevention is better than cure."

Having examined the facts that are always before us as workingmen, discussed the laws controlling these facts, and what has been done in the past, I now leave you to decide what shall be done in the future. Fraternally yours.

I. I. U.

A DUEL WITH RAPIERS.

An Hour's Combat Between Two Frenchmen Near Wilkesbarre, Pa.

From the Scranton (Pa.) Republican.

Desire Aubin is the name of a Frenchman who has worked as a machinist for some time, and until Tuesday at the L. & B. Railroad shops in Kingston. He formerly lived in New York, where trouble encompassed him through questionable association with a married French woman. The husband does not seem to be known in what has transpired, the mother having managed throughout this affair of honor. She is a lady having respectable connections and some considerable wealth, amassed by means of a successful artificial flower business in New York. She determined that there should be satisfaction rendered for the injury done to her daughter's fair name. The whereabouts of Aubin was learned; a friend stepped forward to act for her; a challenge was extended and accepted with the usual formalities, and on Monday he came to this city, bringing with him the weapons to be used,—two rapiers,—the selection of which had been decided by the tossing of a coin.

On Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock the principals with seconds, all being Frenchmen, met in Dana's Grove, near Wilkesbarre. The civilities of affairs of this character were exchanged, the weapons were crossed, and for more than an hour the struggle continued, both parties exhibiting masterly skill in the use of the rapier. At length the lack of practice of late on his part began to show that Aubin was hardly equal to his adversary, and he failed at last to ward off a thrust, and the weapon entered his person to the extent of an inch. The struggle continued, however, for five minutes, thrusts were skillfully made and as skillfully warded off, until finally a fiercer one he failed to check, and the point of his adversary's weapon struck Aubin's right side. A quick movement of his body prevented its entering his person to any depth, but it followed a rib for some six inches, making a quite severe but not serious wound. This ended the struggle.

Good feeling toward each other was expressed by each of the principals, hands were shaken, and Aubin partook of cognac offered by his antagonist. It was arranged that the affair should be concluded at a time when Aubin's wounds would permit, and the victor returned to New York by the first train. Aubin went to Kingston, where he settled up his affairs and took a later train for New York, where he now lies in a hospital. The woman in question does not return to her husband, but will, if she has not already, be returned to friends in France, whose protection she will hereafter receive.

The "Panel-Game."

From the Nation.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE replies to a charge of immorality, or, to speak plainly, of fraud, which we brought against its new plan of ascertaining what are "reasonable rates of transportation," by quoting from a lawyer's brief a number of familiar legal propositions showing that corporations are the creatures of the State, and that if they do anything that the charter does not authorize, the State may eat them up. To which we reply that, in the first place, we do not believe that one railroad corporation in fifty has violated the law in its issues of stock; and that, moreover, from the moral point of view the position of "the people" would be no better if they had all violated it. In fact, if the law be against the corporations, the position of "the people" more closely resembles Ben Butler's in 1870 than we thought it did. Ben said, and Senator Morton said, that the United States were not legally bound by the declarations made in the House of Representatives, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the bonds were issued, to pay them in coin, and that they might be paid in paper all the same; *which was quite true*. But all concerned in paying them in paper would none the less have been knaves, because they had all stood by silent while the bonds were being sold, thus acquiescing in the construction put at the time of the loan on the terms of the contract. So also "the people" have stood by these thirty years while the railroads were issuing "fictitious stock," and while the holders were selling it in open market, without uttering one word of protest or warning against the illegality of the transaction, without ever mentioning Marshall, or Story, or any other great light of jurisprudence. Therefore to come forward now, after this stock has passed into the hands of innocent holders, and declare that it must be confiscated, in order to enable Western farmers to get their crops to market more cheaply, and thus relieve them from the consequences of their own neglect is—well, we hardly know what to call it. It strikingly resembles that mode of raising money known as the "panel game." We advise both "the people" and THE TRIBUNE to begin the study of the question, not by examining lawyers' briefs, but by reading their Bible, or some plain, sensible book on morals—say, Paley.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The receipts to-day were much larger than for several days past. Between twenty and twenty-five cargoes were offering. The local dealers made their appearance early, and the market ruled active and firm. Joists and scantling sold readily at $9.75@10.00, the latter price for Manistee. Common lumber was in liberal supply, but was disposed of at about the same range of prices. Shingles and lath were unchanged. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips at $14.50@16.00; common to fair boards at $9.00@12.00; joists and scantling, $9.37½ for coarse, and $9.75@10.00 for good to choice; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00. Five or six vessels laden with lumber arrived in the afternoon, but most of the buyers had gone away, and the market closed quiet. Annexed are the sales:

Cargo schr C. J. Roeder, from Muskegon, 197 m strips and boards, at $14.00. Sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo prop Depere (to arrive), from Depere, 264 m shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Little Belle, from Muskegon, 125 m boards and strips at $14.00, 36 m lath at $1.75; cargo schr Radical, from Pentwater, 120 m common piece stuff at $9.75; cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 140 m piece stuff at $9.75; cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 65 m upper selects at $30.00, 35 m common boards and strips at $9.00. Sold by William Meglade.

Cargo schr Herald, from Ludington, 110 m strips and boards at $12.00, 30 m joists and scantlings at $9.75; schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 125 m common mixed at $9.50; schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 90 m coarse joists and scantling at $9.37½; schr Harmonia, from White Lake, 90 m common mixed at $9.50; schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 70 m joists and scantling at $10.00, 80 m short, 6@10 feet, at $5.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.15; Menominee, $3.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Masonville, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade was rather quiet, but prices are steady, and for many descriptions quite strong. Quotations are as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 2—2 p. m.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 94⅝; do '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛; new 5s, 90⅞. Erie, 47.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Cheese, 63s.

Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The demand for domestic wool continues to increase. Advices from Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana still report the farmers asking 49½@55c, while the same descriptions are selling on the seaboard at relatively low rates. Sales of Ohio at 45@52c; black, 35c; Western common and colts, 37½c; quarter-blood, 47c; Indiana, 45@54c; tub, Western gummy, 48c; combing, Ohio, 61c; Western delaine, 55c; unwashed, Ohio, 31½c; quarter-blood, 32½c; fine, 33½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Business was less active with the agents, and the jobbing trade was merely nominal. Cotton goods ruled firm, and standard sheetings, fine and medium bleached cottons, and cotton flannels were closely sold up. Prints were in brisk package demand. Pacific and Manchester dark delaines have been introduced at 20c, and Pacific reps at 25c. Worsted dress fabrics are in fair demand. Black beavers, fancy cassimeres, and shirting flannels continue active. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,309,919.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.95@5.25; common to good extra, $5.85@6.20; good to choice, $6.25@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05@8.25; Ohio extras, $6.10@8.50; St. Louis, $6.45@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand, and a shade firmer; receipts, 191,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.10@1.20; common to prime No. 3 spring, $1.27@1.32; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.34@1.35; Iowa spring, $130@135; No. 2 Chicago, $1.36; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.41@1.42½; No. 1 spring, $1.46@1.47. Rye more active and firmer at 80@82c. Barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn in buyers' favor with moderate demand; receipts, 44,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 50@54c; sail do, 55@57c; high mixed and yellow, 56@58c; kiln-dried, 54c; heated, 48c. Oats more active and firmer; new Western mixed, 41½@42½c; white, 48@52c.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

EGGS—Dull and lower; common to fair Western, 14½@17c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

WOOL—Firm and in fair demand; Ohio, 50c; common do, 38c; extra and double extra do and Michigan, 46@51c.

COFFEE—Active and strong; Rio, 18½@20c.

SUGAR—Strong; fair to good refining, 7⅞@8⅛c. Rice active and firm at 7½c.

PETROLEUM—Active; refined, 17c; crude, 7@7¼c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $17.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; Western steam, 8⅞@8 9-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm at 97c. Alcohol, 48c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.27½; No. 2, $1.20½ spot; $1.18⅛ August; $1.11 September. Corn steady; No. 2, 35½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 60c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5½c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 75,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 73,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.38; sales No. 2, $1.28. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 38c; No. 2, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 old white Wabash, $1.70; No. 3 white do to arrive, $1.55; amber Michigan, $1.39 spot, or August; $1.40 for September; No. 2 red, $1.38½ for spot; $1.39 for September; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn—Higher grades advanced; high mixed, 43½c for spot and August; 45c for September; 46½ for October; low mixed, 43c; white, 54c; no grade, 37½@38c. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 34c; No. 2, 32½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 34 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra white, old, $1.80 bid; new, $1.68; No. 1 old, $1.68@1.70; new, $1.54@1.57; amber, old, $1.55; new, $1.40. Corn quiet; yellow, 47c. Oats, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Oswego, 10c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled, but not quotably lower. Wheat dull and drooping; sacked lots lower; small sales No. 3 red fall at $1.35; sacked lots, prime to choice, $1.30@1.42. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 37@38c, closing at inside prices; cash, 37c August; 38½c September; 40c October. Oats quiet; No. 2, 30c spot; 27½c September. Rye firmer at 68@70c.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16.50. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders, up-country, 7¼c. Bacon firm, and more active in jobbing and order lots; shoulders, 8⅞@9c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅜c; clear, 10⅛@10⅞c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Easier; fat Texan, 3⅞@4⅛c; good to choice natives, $4.50@5.60.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and steady at $16.00@16.50. Bacon firmer, with good demand; shoulders, 9⅛@9⅜c; clear rib, 10⅞@11c; clear, 10⅞@11c, all packed. Bulk shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 9⅞c, all loose. Sugar-cured hams, 14⅛@15c, packed. Lard firm; prime leaf in tierces, 9@9⅛c; prime steam, 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92@93c.

TOBACCO—Sales of leaf tobacco during July embraced 4,065 hhds, at an actual value of $532,626.50. Sales from Nov. 1 to Aug. 1, 44,752 hhds, valued at $4,775,123.26, against 33,320 hhds, valued at $3,983,346.13, same period of last year. Stock on hand July 1, 8,276 hhds.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; prices steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; unchanged. Corn dull; mixed Western, 56½c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 39@41c; white, 42@43c. Rye quiet and firm, at 65@70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Pork, $17.25@17.50. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; sides, 9⅞c; clear rib, 9⅞@10c. Bacon firmer and higher; shoulders, 9⅛c; sides, 10⅛@10⅜c; clear rib, 11@11⅛c; sugar-cured hams, 14⅛@16⅛c. Lard dull, at 8@8⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western good to choice, 18@21c.

WHISKY—Steady, at 95@96c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, at $6.25@6.50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 44@45c. Rye quiet, at 70@72c. Oats steady, at 33@43c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in demand, at $16.00; held at $16.50. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8c; kettle, 8⅛c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 7⅞@8c spot, 8⅛c bid buyer August; clear rib held at 9⅛c, sales at 9⅛c buyer August; clear, 9⅛@9⅜c buyer August. Bacon firm, and in good demand; shoulders, 8⅞c; clear rib, 10⅛c bid, held at 10⅜c for next week's delivery; clear, 10⅛@10⅜c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull, scarce; car lots Milwaukee at $1.40, for No. 1; $1.30 for No. 2. Corn quiet; prime strong; 94,000 bu No. 2 Western at 45c. Oats quiet; 10,000 bu sold at 31c for Chicago at 36½c per sample.

FREIGHTS—wheat, 10⅛c; corn, 9⅛c; oats, 9⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and steady. Wheat, declining; new red, $1.40@1.55; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye, scarce. Corn in better demand; yellow, 58c; mixed Western, 56@58c; white, 68c. Oats dull; mixed, 47½@51c.

PROVISIONS firmer; Mess pork, $17.50@17.75. Lard, 8½@8⅞c.

PETROLEUM—Market demoralized by striking of new wells; prices are materially lower. Refined, 17⅛c; crude, 11⅛c, in barrels 6⅞ in bulk.

WHISKY—Firm, at 97@98c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 2.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee held $1.47. Corn dull; held 52c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; mixed, 63c; yellow, 65c. Oats dull; lower, 40@42c.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats scarce; shoulders, 9⅛c. Bacon scarce, 9⅞c, 11⅞@11⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer, 18@20c. Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 26⅛c; sight, ⅜ premium; gold, 115⅛.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 900 bales. Good ordinary, 14⅛@15c; low mixed, 18⅛@18⅞c; middling Orleans, 19c. Receipts, 177 bales, including 2 bales of new cotton from Sabine Parish, the first new Louisiana cotton received. Exports, Great Britain, 3,674 bales; coastwise, 468 bales; stock, 2,298 bales.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Aug. 2.

Scow Banner, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.
Schr El Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, Lumber.
Stm barge Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Arrow, Holland, lumber.
Schr S. J. Conway, Centreville, wood.
Schr St. Peter, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Acorn, Grand Rapids, lumber.
Schr A. Bodington, Erie, coal.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Stm barge Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, tanbark.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Maumee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, stone.
Schr Driver, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Oconto, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Pier Marquette, lumber.
Steam barge Chas. Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Silver Cloud, Grand Haven, wood.
Bark Onondaga, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Perry Hannah, Kenosha, light.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Stampede, Sheboygan, wheat.
Schr Rival, Sodus, coal.
Schr J. F. Tracey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Hattie Howard, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Green Bay, telegraph poles.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, slabs.
Schr Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Flying Mist, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Imperial, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Rising Star, Oswego, coal.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. P. Rogers, Bay de Noc, telegraph poles.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, lumber.
Schr D. J. Wright, White Lake, lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Free Soil, lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Evening Star, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hercules, Holden's Pier, wood.
Schr Mary, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Menominee, Menominee, lumber.
Schr R. Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Nassau, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clematis, Peshtigo, towing.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Bay State, Saginaw, salt.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Contest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Little Traverse, wood.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Herald, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr South Side, White Lake, wood.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. Bronson, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Sheldon's Pier, wood.
Schr L. Strom, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Laurina, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Trio, South Haven, wood.
Schr Cleveland, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Miner, Cleveland, coal.
Schr City of Manitowoc, Buffalo, coal.
Schr William Smith, Ludwig's Pier, slabs.
Schr Cossack, Oswego, coal.
Schr Michelson, Saginaw Bay, salt.
Prop Norman, Houghton, sundries.
Schr Willie Loutell, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Bark Parana, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, tanbark.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Persia, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, wood.
Prop Japan, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Antares, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. S. Miner, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gipsy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Charles Hibbard, Kewaunee, wood.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Florence, South Haven, lumber.
Schr Octavia, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Blue Bell, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Green Bay, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, wood.
Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, lumber.
Brig Pilgrim, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, wood.
Schr James Garrett, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Hero, Manistee, wood.
Schr Harriett Ann, Pentwater, railroad ties.
Schr W. H. Howland, Madison, wood.
Schr Horace Greeley, White Lake, wood.
Schr J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr G. Allen, Saugatuck, slabs.
Prop H. E. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Madison, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, coal.
Barge Mars, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Honest John, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Sea Star, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Felicitous, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Arab, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, O'Brien's Pier, wood.
Schr Annie Tomine, Ludington, lumber.
Scow Champion, South Haven, tan-bark.
Schr Spray, Holland, tan-bark.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr J. and A. Stronach, Escanaba, lumber.
Schr Gen. Grant, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Schr D. K. Martin, Grand Rapids, lumber.
Prop Depere, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Mont Blanc, Bay City, salt.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Beloit, Ford River, bark.
Schr Japan, Horn's Pier, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr I. M. Forrest, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Carlingford, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED.........Aug. 2.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green salted hides, 75 dry hides, 20 brls salt.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 150 bu oats, 50 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats, 400 brls flour.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,496 bu corn.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 20,758 bu corn, 1,559 brls flour, 10 bales broom corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Addie, White Lake, 50 brls salt.
Schr Madeira, Kingston, 18,600 bu wheat.
Schr G. D. Fox, Kingston, 24,188 bu corn.
Schr Orient, Oswego, 20,200 bu corn.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 18,240 bu corn.
Schr Atlanto, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 2 brls pork.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 50 bags oats.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 21 pkgs sheep pelts.
Schr Van Valkenburgh, Buffalo, 21,667 bu corn.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Buffalo, 35,663 bu corn.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 8 brls flour.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Atlanta, Oswego, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Arcturus, Milwaukee, 40,000 paving blocks.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 50 bags feed and sundries.

SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY.

Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 27,890 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 23,409 bu corn, 599 brls flour.
Schr Lewis, Buffalo, 17,000 bu oats.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Norman, Marquette, sundries.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 32,323 bu corn, 700 brls flour.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 15,000 bu wheat, 107 bales broom-corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Kingston, 16,300 bu corn.
Schr Hattie Wells, Port Colborne, 19,360 bu corn.
Schr C. Cameron, Port Colborne, 21,400 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.

Lake Freights

Were active and steady at 5⅛c for corn to Buffalo, and 11⅛c for corn to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs C. J. Wells, J. Miner, Crosthwaite, props Russia, Alaska, corn at 5⅛c; schr W. B. Allen (yesterday p. m.), corn at 5⅛c; schr Bay State, posted corn at 6⅛c; schr Hattie Wells, corn to Port Colborne at 6c; schr Perry Hannah, corn to Kingston at 11⅛c. To New York via Buffalo—Props St. Louis, Idaho, Arabia, James Fisk, Jr., and via Erie, prop Japan, corn, through; prop Java, oats, through; prop Roanoke, wheat, through. Total, 16. Capacity equal to 30,000 bu wheat; 460,000 bu corn; 90,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—PASSED DOWN—Props Amazon, Ocean, Plymouth, Oswegatchie, Dean Richmond, Colorado, Fountain City, Chamberlain, Inter-Ocean and barge, Fred. Kelly and barge; barks C. K. Nims, Hemisphere; schrs Clayton, Belle, Board of Trade, Empire State, Oak Leaf, Monterey, David Stewart.

PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Prussia, Roanoke, Potomac, Toledo, Scotia, Birkenhead and barges, Vienna and barge, Graves and barge; barks Favorite, T. C. Woodruff; schrs Groton, Annie Vaught, Tilden, Jessie.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—PASSED UP—Props D. W. Wilson, Cuba, Lady Franklin, Bay City and barges, Superior and barges; schrs Havana, Mears, Snowdrop, Middlesex, Maxwell, E. C. Roberts, Halsted, Annie Hanson, Wend the Wave, Maid of the Mist, Morning Light, Algerine, J. N. Foster.

PASSED DOWN—Props Geneva and barges, Fay and barge; schrs James Joy, Charles Wall, Fleetwing, William Shupe.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Granite State, Gordon, Campbell, Toledo, Argyle, Sanilac, Bradbury and barges, Forest City and barges, Turner and barge; barks Kate Darley, Watson; schrs Pluto, Scovel, Montana, Morris, Bentley, Magill, George Cooper, Nicholson.

PASSED UP—Props Canisteo, Scott, China, Arctic, East Benton, Dubuque and barges; schrs D. Baker, Berlin, Express, Union Jack, Skylark, Clinger, Maypole, Kate Richmond, Golden Fleece, Sanderson.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 2.—The prop Illinois arrived, towing the canal-boat Mary O'Reily, from Henry, light, for the Sag. The canal-boat Monitor arrived from Peru with corn and oats for Chicago. The stmr Katie departed, towing the canal-boats Robert Holmes, with lumber for Lake Depue, and Cataract, with lumber for Hennepin. The prop Illinois departed for Henry, towing the canal-boat M. L. Adams, with lumber to Peru. The Mary O'Reily, light, for the Sag, and the Monitor, with corn and oats for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the M. L. Adams, with lumber for Peru, and the Cataract, with lumber for Hennepin, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and ten inches of water on the miter-sill of Lock 15, and the river slowly rising. No report from below.

CANAL OFFICE, Chicago, Aug. 2.

ARRIVED—Cuba, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,300 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,600 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 5,400 bu do; Banner, LaSalle, 6,000 bu do; Monarch, Lockport, 1,400 bu do, 172,800 lbs meal, 72 brls flour.

CLEARED—Angola, LaSalle, 41,982 ft lumber, 40 tons coal; Ontario, Henry, 31,800 ft lumber, 150m shingles; Bay State, Henry, 88,814 ft lumber, 22,750 m lath; Wave, Morris, 7,920 ft lumber, 25 m lath; Olive Branch, Henry, 86,717 ft lumber, 36,300 m lath; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 10 tons coal; J. Menard, Ottawa, 25,566 ft lumber; Gold Rod, LaSalle, 15 brls rye flour.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—The propeller Illinois arrived, towing the canal-boat Gen. Rosecrans, from Henry, light for Sag. The canal-boat Midge was towed up from Peru with corn for Chicago. The propeller Illinois departed towing the canal-boat Paramount, with lumber for Peru, and returned light. The Midge, with corn for Chicago, and Gen. Rosecrans, light, for Sag. Passed into the canal, the Frederick, with lumber for Peoria; the Paramount, with lumber for Peru; the Johnstown, light for Lake Depue, and the American Star, with hard coal for LaSalle, all out of the canal. Eight feet and nine inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Testimony of Travelers.

All travelers who have tested the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an acclimating preparation and as a means of avoiding the painful and dangerous disorders of the bowels and the liver which accrue from a change of water or unwholesome vapors, refer to it with enthusiasm as an unequaled preventive medicine. Wherever the atmospheric conditions are unfavorable to health, and the water impure, this powerful tonic is indispensable alike to the settler and the transient sojourner. There was a time when raw brandy or whisky was almost universally used to qualify the waters of the Western rivers, and the wells, &c., of the low-lying districts of the South. Now, the liquors of commerce have been generally discarded by travelers and residents in these regions, and Hostetter's Bitters substituted in their stead. At this season, when the sun is near the zenith and the heat oppressive, two or three doses of the Bitters daily will have a salutary effect on the appetite, the digestion, and the spirits.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALES
BEFORE REMOVAL.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Previous to removing to their New Store, State and Washington-sts., will commence, on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at their Retail Stores,
State and Twentieth, and
Madison and Market-sts.,
The sale of the following goods at large reductions in prices: Striped and Fancy Silks; Black Striped and Brocaded Grenadines; Black and White Dress Goods; Fancy Dress Goods, in Stuff and Summer fabrics; Point Gaze and Point Applique Laces; Point de Parie & Valenciennes; White Thread and Maltese, Bl'k Thread, Guipure & Yak Laces; Llama Parasol Covers & Capes; Valenciennes Sets and Lace Sleeves; Chemisettes, Bows, Collars; Embroidered French Habit Sets; Lace Embroidered Sets and Sleeves; Huck and Damask Towels; Ladies' Furnishing Goods; Children's Pique, Lawn, and Llama Suits; Scarfs and Shawls; Boys' Linen Suits; Ladies' Cambric Suits and Wrappers; Linen and Cotton Underwear. Heavy reductions in Cloak and Suit Departments; Fabric Gloves, Parasols, Ties, &c., &c. All to be closed out preparatory to the occupancy of their New Store, State and Washington-sts., in September next.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,
In order to close out their Summer Stock, offer at
GREAT REDUCTIONS
Llama Lace Shawls and Jackets,
Blk and Striped Grenadines,
Summer Silks,
Japanese Silks and Poplins,
Spring and Summer Dress Goods,
Suiting Linens,
French Printed Organdies,
French and English Prints,
White Dress Goods,
Parasols and Silk Umbrellas,
Summer Hosiery and Underwear.
The reduction made in prices of these Goods is considerable, and well worthy the attention of buyers who care for
BARGAINS.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Anchor Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, Aug. 4, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penney, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st. Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 7 p. m.
Union Line steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st. Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPER,
Passenger Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY
THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF TRADE.
SPECIAL ELECTION.
There will be a Special Election for One Director of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, at the Exchange Hall of the Board, on TUESDAY NEXT, August 5. Polls open at 10 o'clock a. m., and close at 1½ o'clock p. m. Said election being to fill a vacancy. The Director elected to hold his office until the second Monday in January, 1874. By order of the Board.
CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.
Chicago, August 1, 1873.

BEATING POLICY.
How to strike seven times out of ten. Upon receipt of 50 cents will be forwarded our combination of numbers, scientifically calculated from daily drawings of three years, during which they have been drawn seven days out of every ten. RIGGS & CO., 87 South Sixth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.
DR. CUSHING,
550 Michigan-av., will be absent from the city until Aug. 16.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The week closes as it began, on a very dull money market. The customers of our largest banks do not appear to want any funds, and in most of them deposits and cash means are steadily increasing. Bankers sit in their parlors, with coats off, ready for work, but few, if any, opportunities offer. The wheat corner made considerable talk for a day or two, but it produced little, if any, effect upon the financial affairs of the city. Discount rates are nominal at 10 per cent, but most of the banks would shade short gilt-edge paper very considerably, did an opportunity offer.

Exchange is in pretty fair demand, but rates are without change, viz.: par@25c per $1,000 premium; to customers, par@1-10 premium. Most of the banks, however, sell to good depositors the year round at par.

In the street, real estate and other outside paper goes at 1@2 per cent discount per month, with commissions. About all is taken that offers, if rates are satisfactory; usual figures, 1@1¼@1½.

The *Journal of Commerce* reports the New York market on the 31st as follows:

There appears to be no important increase in the speculative demand for money, and lenders find considerable difficulty in obtaining employment for all their surplus funds at current rates of interest. Call loans are made upon good securities at 3@4 per cent, the higher being the prevailing rate. The best commercial paper is readily placed at 6@7½ per cent per annum discount.

STATISTICAL BULLION PRODUCT.

From the *Journal* of the American Bureau of Mines, an able and beautifully-printed periodical, published in this city, the first number of which we find upon our table, we take the following article:

The last monthly report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics contains a statement, prepared by the United States Mining Commissioner, of the gold and silver product of the country for the three years 1869 to 1871, both inclusive, "as near as can be ascertained." From this statement it appears that the product was $61,500,000 in 1869, $66,000,000 in 1870, and $66,663,000 in 1871. Supposing these figures to be approximately correct, the increase for 1870 over 1869 was about 7.3 per cent, while the increase for 1871 over 1870 was only a trifle over 1 per cent. Of course no certain conclusion can be drawn from such insufficient data, but they furnish ground for the surmise, at least, that the production of the precious metals in this country has about reached its climax. Rich deposits may indeed be discovered, but it will not do to rely upon anything of the kind in making calculations for the payment of the public debt, as some of our Washington statesmen have done; much less will it pay to make large investments in underground explorations, as proposed by the patriotic and disinterested Mr. Sutro.

Indeed, if Prof. Carr is right in saying that the cost of mining greatly exceeds the product, it would be a good speculation to abandon all the mines that are not pretty sure to pay, and go to paying off the debt out of the profits of those lines of business which may be relied upon as steadily remunerative. There may be one object in increasing the gold and silver product as much as possible, namely, to depreciate the whole stock while the country is paying off its debt. But an intelligent business man would be very likely to reject that ingenious expedient, as one more likely to yield a loss than a profit.

The tabular statement above-mentioned shows some interesting local changes in mining industry. In 1869 California stood first, and Nevada second; the former producing $22,500,000, and the latter $14,000,000. In 1870 the two States stood in very nearly the same relation; the former producing $25,000,000 (an increase of one-ninth), and the latter $16,000,000 (an increase of one-seventh). But in 1871 the two States changed places; the former only producing $20,000,000 (a decrease of one-fifth), and the latter $22,500,000 (an increase of more than two-fifths).

It is estimated that the increase of silver in the United States has been about 20 per cent over 1871 for the last year, and that the net silver product of Utah and Colorado will, during the coming season, fully reach that figure; but the statistics fail to show any increase in the gold product.

During each of the three years the two States California and Nevada produced more gold than all the other States and Territories in which those metals are mined. In 1869 they produced $35,500,000; the rest of the country, $25,000,000. In 1870 they produced $41,000,000; the rest of the country, $25,000,000. In 1871 they produced $42,500,000; the rest of the country $24,163,000. Thus it appears that the increase of product has been confined wholly to California and Nevada, while in the other States and Territories there has been a slight decrease. This fact, like that of the very moderate increase in the total product, tends to the conclusion that gold and silver mining has seen its best days in the United States, unless rich deposits should be discovered in hitherto unexplored regions, or our mines worked on a scientific basis, and preserved from reckless and wasteful mining, as now.

The Mining Commissioner does not state what part of the annual product of the precious metal is gold. There is a prevailing impression that the yield of gold is decreasing quite rapidly, while that of silver is increasing. This impression is correct, doubtless, but it would be interesting to know with some degree of certainty at what rate this change is taking place. Something may be inferred from the fact that Nevada, which produces silver chiefly, increased her product six and a half millions in 1871, while California, which produces more gold than silver, shows a decrease of five millions in 1871. This pretty clearly indicates that the change referred to is taking place, but it is not enough to warrant any conclusions respecting an early change in the value relation of gold to silver.

CHICAGO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 2, 1873:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,342,189.68	$350,790.65
Tuesday	3,248,559.97	377,257.19
Wednesday	3,490,083.21	419,981.32
Thursday	3,710,147.65	399,880.11
Friday	3,533,261.92	499,538.40
Saturday	4,362,280.20	310,180.07
Total	$21,686,542.63	$2,357,627.74
Corresponding week last year	20,607,676.73	2,103,288.54

Lunt, Preston & Kean, of this city, report as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅞	117¼
5-20s of '64	117¼	117⅞
5-20s of '65	118⅛	118⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118⅛	118⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¼	118⅞
10-40s	115⅜	115⅞
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅞	115⅜
Gold (full weight)	115	115¼
Gold Coupons	115¼	115¼
Gold Exchange	....	115¼
Sterling Exchange	....	109@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	....	95@98
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	185

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, financial agents, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	156
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	123	...
Manufacturers' National Bank	103	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	119	120
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	...
International Bank	155	...
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	175	180
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	...	113¼
Elgin Watch Company	108	...
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	94	96
Traders' Insurance Company	98	100

SALES.

$4,000 Third National Bank at 135.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The bank statement shows a net loss in legal reserves of $816,965, but the banks still hold $13,303,475 above the 25 per cent required by law. The decrease in reserve this week is the result of an increased demand for gold for customs, which has transferred the gold from the banks to the Sub-Treasury.

Money rules very easy at 3@3½ for call loans.

Exchange was dull on the basis of 108¾ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 109¼@109¾ for sight.

Gold was quiet and steady, with all business at 115¼@115⅜. The rates for carrying were 1⅛, 1, 2, and 3 per cent to flat.

The specie shipments for the week were: silver bars, $573,442; American gold, $125,000; foreign gold, $9,000; American silver, $3,000; total, $710,442; total since Jan. 1, $36,773,140 against $54,860,098 the same time last year. Clearances, $67,633,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $344,000 on account of interest and redemption of 5-20 bonds, and for the week, $1,257,297. Custom receipts, $410,000.

Governments were quiet and steady.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market exhibited great strength, and a higher range of prices was established in most of the leading shares, in which an active business was done. The advance ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ per cent, and at the close the market was firm at a slight reaction from the highest point of the day. The largest transactions were in Western Union, which rose from 92¼ to 93⅜, and reached to 92⅝ at the close. Lake Shore advanced from 94⅝ to 95⅜, and New York Central from 105⅛ to 105½, the advance in both cases having been almost fully maintained. Pacific Mail ranged between 38⅝ and 39. The President of the Company to-day borrowed $124,124, the amount of the city's claim for taxes, and satisfied the attachment against the Company and its property. Northwestern common sold at 68⅞@69. Rock Island advanced from 110⅜ to 110⅞; St. Paul common from 52½ to 53½; C., C. & I. C. from 31⅛ to 32, and Union Pacific from 28⅛ to 29. There was an active buying movement in Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which rose from 101⅜ to 102. The remainder of the list was without important feature.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119½	Coupons, '67	118⅞
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	118⅞
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	115⅞
Coupons, '65	118⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅜	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, old	81	Virginias, old	43¾
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, old	37
		North Carolinas, new	15½

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	73⅜
Western Union	92⅝	Wabash	72⅝
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94⅜	Fort Wayne	93⅜
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	63⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex.	67⅛	Chicago & Alton	108⅜
Pacific Mail	39	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	105½	Ohio & Mississippi	40
Erie	59⅜	C., C. & C.	89
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	104
Harlem	133⅜	Lake Shore	95⅛
Harlem pfd	135	Indiana Central	32
Michigan Central	95½	Illinois Central	107⅜
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	28⅜
Northwestern	69⅛	Union Pacific bonds	82½
Northwestern pfd	83¾	Central Pacific b'nds	100⅜
Rock Island	110⅞	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅞
N. J. Central	103	B. H., & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	53⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The dullness that for the moment seems to pervade the mercantile and financial circles of the city is manifest in the real estate market. Capitalists are rusticating for the summer, and operators are getting a good ready for the fall and winter campaign. In inside property especially scarcely anything is doing. Indeed, it is a fact that may as well be stated that, on the South Side along the borders of the great fire district, both inside and outside of it, property has depreciated from the rates ruling six months after the fire from 20 to 50 per cent. There are no sales lately that we hear of to determine exactly what the range of prices is. When a large line of property—that to which we have referred, for instance—sinks below former figures, it is always held, if possible, till the gradual appreciation, about sure to come in the onward progress of the city, brings it up to previous prices. The same depreciation is reported in the property on the West Side near the river, for which there was so pressing a demand for use immediately after the fire. Building is going on on the North Side as fast as could be expected, but prices are much below those ruling before the fire. Of course, the wealthy people who lived east of Clark street, especially on the beautiful gore of land east of Dearborn, will not sell their lots at any offer they will be likely to get. They are attached to their old homes, and many of them are building fine residences to replace them. We notice more building in blocks in this part of the city than formerly,—a good move, for rentals can thereby be afforded at cheaper rates.

HOUSES WANTED.

One of our leading firms reports quite a demand for houses of the better but not more expensive class, say from $7,000 to $12,000. Inquiries are made by parties from surrounding cities as far West as Omaha. There has been, and will continue to be, a large accession to our business circles from all directions. With new Chicago so rapidly developing, far-seeing men deem it best to cast in their lot. We shall doubtless have reasonable rents for some years to come. This, with our splendid parks, magnificent drives, and other attractions and means for the enjoyment of wealth, will, within the next year or two, add largely to the wealth and the population of the city. These attractions will increase rapidly as years roll onward. When our half dozen parks are finished and our boulevards connecting them, of more than twenty-five miles, entirely around the city, are completed, Chicago may challenge the world for anything more splendid.

OUTSIDE PROPERTY.

Some operators report considerable demand for outside acre property. Several permanent sales will be noticed in the lists given below. South of the city still seems to be the favorite locality. Considerable is also doing in property about the West Side parks.

AUCTION SALES.

The fact that many persons are absent from the city and the weather warm has caused a partial suspension of business in this line, the parties offering believing they cannot do full justice to their customers under the circumstances. Notwithstanding this, we note one of the most successful sales of the season, made by Elison & Foster, who sold at public auction on Wednesday last, on the ground, Blocks 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Blocks 5 and 6 in Hitt's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 8, 37, 14, consisting of 60 lots, at Washington Heights, fronting on Madison, Grand, and Franklin avenues.

The sale was a perfect success, every lot being sold for from $5.25 to $8.75 per front foot, aggregating $8,100. Lots on Madison avenue realized $5.25 per foot; on Grand avenue, from $5 to $8.75 per foot; on Franklin avenue, from $5.50 to $6.25 per foot. Eight coaches filled with passengers, numbering about 1,000, went out to the grounds. The bidding was very spirited, and many more lots could have been sold.

The same parties sold, on last Thursday, at public auction, two lots, Nos. 11 and 26, each 25x124 feet to 10 foot alley, situated on Indiana avenue, just south of Thirty-fifth street. Consideration, $95 per foot. This is regarded as a good sale, the lots realizing their full value.

William A. Butters & Co. sold at public auction, on the premises, yesterday, one lot, 25x171 feet, with all improvements, being No. 696 Wabash avenue, consideration $11,500. Mr. Julius Bauer, of the firm Julius Bauer & Co., was the purchaser.

SALES OF LOTS.

Among the important sales closed during the week has been that of the large house and beautiful grounds on Ellis avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, formerly owned by Lucius Newbury. It was sold by Isaac R. Hitt & Bro. to W. H. Phare, who will no doubt make this his private residence.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold 50x124 feet, corner of Madison street and Kedzie avenue; consideration, $3,250. Also 48x100 feet on Washington, near California avenue; consideration, $2,400. Also 217x124 feet on Washington, near Kedzie avenue; consideration, $13,000. Also 35 x110 feet on Dearborn, near Huron street; consideration, $5,250.

B. F. Jacobs & Co. have recorded the deeds of forty sales at the South Highland Addition to Highland Park, aggregating $40,000.

SALES OF ACRE PROPERTY.

B. F. Jacobs & Co. sold Block 32, in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision, consisting of 10 acres, situated on the Pavilion boulevard, about one mile south of Brighton; consideration, $20,000.

The same parties sold 1 acre located in B. F. Jacobs' Subdivision, near the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Armitage road; consideration, $5,000.

W. D. Kerfoot sold 10 acres situated on the east side of Crawford avenue, and extending from Kinzie to Madison streets; consideration, $45,000.

Also, 6 acres located on the corner of Jefferson and Twenty-second streets; consideration, $60,000.

Also, 12 acres situated on the corner of West Lake street and Kedzie avenue; consideration, $54,000.

C. C. Thayer & Co. sold at private sale 120 acres in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 24, 37, 13, situated on the line of the new C., D. & V. R. R., and fronting on Morgan avenue, one mile from the Morgan avenue depot, on the Rock Island Road; consideration, $800 per acre. It is expected this property will be subdivided at an early day.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

The return to the North Side by the ante-fire population is rapidly taking place, and there is great activity in the rebuilding of residences. The old centres will be closely followed, but the style and costliness of the residences erected and being erected will far exceed those of former days. Among the improvements now going on may be mentioned:

On Superior, near Pine, three brown-stone octagon fronts, building by F. H. Winston. Just east of these, seven pressed-brick fronts, 3-story and basement, by Henry Wishmeier. Chicago avenue has just been opened 100 feet in width from Pine street to the lake. Mr. Cregier is building a handsome sand-stone front here, and others are about to be commenced. On the corner of Superior and Pine, Mr. Winston is breaking ground for a very handsome brown-stone house, 50x70 feet in size. On the corner of Superior and Cass, Mr. Clausenius has nearly completed a very handsome and large double house, mixed brick and cut stone. On the corner of Erie and State, John M. Douglass commences, next week, the erection of his own house, and one adjoining for his daughter. On Rush, near Superior, Mr. Kirtland is completing a handsome pressed-brick, 3 stories and high-stoop house. Mr. C. V. Dyer has just closed contracts for a similar house just south of this, and adjoining Mr. Dyer a cut-stone front is about commencing for Mr. R. McCormick. Just opposite these, fronting east, W. K. Nixon commences, next week, two English basement houses, 3-story, cut-stone fronts. On the southeast corner Huron and Pine, Mr. George Sturges has commenced two handsome residences, and next to these Mr. Calhoun proposes to put up two similar houses before cold weather. On Erie street, east of Pine, Mr. Spring and three other gentlemen have partly completed four handsome stone fronts. On Ontario street, near Dearborn, Dr. Wheeler commenced a block of four marble fronts, 3-story and basement, on July 1, and had walls up and roof on July 26.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, August 2: City property—Number of sales, 148; consideration, $714,822. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $9,075. South of city limits—Number of sales, 28; consideration, $195,-928. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $10,000. Total sales, 182. Total consideration, $929,825.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,655	3,951	4,841	3,033
Wheat, bu	22,072	3,493	67,495	56,159
Corn, bu	175,840	145,815	242,042	288,339
Oats, bu	50,040	7,766	92,608	31,776
Rye, bu	385	1,500	....	3,940
Barley, bu	1,100	1,950	844	1,821
Grass seed, lbs	8,995	24,045	25,200	1,570
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	22,000	14,000	2,600	....
Cured meats, lbs	51,160	45,870	403,650	260,150
Beef, brls	....	....	....	125
Pork, brls	....	359	235	75
Lard, lbs	41,160	110,485	216,000	285,310
Tallow, lbs	6,920	7,365	21,000	111,000
Butter, lbs	152,380	93,056	74,811	68,970
Dressed hogs, No	....	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	12,874	13,177	7,979	9,075
Cattle, No	2,200	2,705	1,426	1,720
Sheep, No	779	1,226	....	....
Hides, lbs	90,116	97,664	73,379	114,119
Highwines, brls	132	186	218	259
Wool, lbs	245,655	32,996	102,397	61,287
Potatoes, bu	512	1,263	78	....
Lumber, m feet	2,781	7,910	1,961	2,002
Shingles, m	1,210	800	1,969	1,945
Lath, m	25	425	188	260
Salt, brls	5,896	1,600	5,638	744

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,287 bu corn; 379 bu rye; 220 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 12,771 bu wheat; 12,913 bu corn; 15,060 bu oats; 2,997 bu rye, 1,994 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 38 cars wheat; 405 cars corn; 34,100 bu. No. 2 do by canal; 16 cars oats; 1,000 bu rejected do by canal; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total (461 cars), 220,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 2, 1873.	July 26, 1873.	Aug. 3, 1872.
Flour, brls	36,091	31,697	20,595
Wheat, bu	274,277	192,482	71,373
Corn, bu	1,502,173	1,751,661	755,672
Oats, bu	299,465	347,949	65,246
Rye, bu	5,687	5,099	5,104
Barley, bu	5,705	2,750	14,900
Live hogs, No	57,767	72,124	56,135
Cattle, No	16,050	17,518	15,885
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	32,462	34,290	17,116
Wheat, bu	261,739	260,260	170,650
Corn, bu	1,355,755	2,003,765	1,851,907
Oats, bu	314,760	382,869	154,135
Rye, bu	....	18,373	9,672
Barley, bu	7,254	4,752	11,009
Live hogs, No	43,895	51,031	42,927
Cattle, No	11,025	12,674	10,085

The question of puts and calls, as developed by the recent wheat corner, was rather extensively agitated on the floor of the Exchange to-day. There was a good deal of pro and con. in regard to the rights of individuals, but very little said on the main topic. The fact is that these privileges are a burning disgrace to the Board of Trade, and ought to be purged out. The practice is one in reference to which we should follow the advice of Hamlet to the players: "Oh! reform it altogether!" It is especially obnoxious to democratic institutions, which are supposed not to allow the existence of "privilege" classes in their midst.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, but average somewhat higher in prices, owing to the fact of rather small offerings in proportion to the demand. The receipts were light, except in corn, and the shipments liberal, with the same exception. The general expectation, or fear, that the weather of this month will be very unsettled, may have helped to a slight upward movement in prices.

Some improvement in the dry goods jobbing trade is noticeable, and the market is assuming a firmer, healthier tone. While the demand is still largely confined to mail orders, the attendance of buyers in person is now on the increase, and our wholesale merchants feel confident that the volume of business during the present month will exhibit a large increase over the sales of August, 1872. At the moment the general market is steady, though in the more staple articles the tendency is rather to advance. In the grocery market there were no quotable changes. Coffees, however, were reported very strong, with a tendency to higher prices. Rice, also, is exceedingly firm, stocks being light and the demand active. Sugars are more settled, the increased firmness at the East having checked the downward tendency here. Soaps, candles, syrups, and spices were comparatively steady. Teas remain weak. The cheese trade was moderately active, with prices firmer. New York is up another half-cent and our market has responded, the quotations now being 11½@12½c for New York factory, and 10½@11½c for Ohio and Western. Coal was selling at former rates; Lehigh at $10.50; Lackawanna at $9.50; Walnut Hill at $9.00, and Wilmington at $6.00. No change was noted in the prices of butter; choice yellow, being scarce, is firmly held, but other grades are in full supply and rule easy. The domestic and foreign dried fruit market continues active and excited, and some further changes in prices are noted. Raisins are in short supply here and at the East, and prices were to-day advanced to $2.65@2.75 for layers. Blackberries and halves peaches have also taken another jump upward, the former now selling at 11½@12½c, and the latter at 9¼@9½c. Fish were in good request at previous quotations, where, as a rule, they were firmly held. No new features were developed in the hay market. Prime is scarce and readily commands the advanced prices recently established, while low grades are in excessive supply and are unsalable. Hides and leather are reported quiet and steady. Oils, paints, pig iron, tobacco, and wood were without quotable change.

There was no change in lumber at the yards; the demand was moderate at previous prices. The wholesale dealers were better supplied with lumber than yesterday, and sales were quite readily effected in the morning. Metals and tinners' stock were quiet, and prices were lower for tin plate, tinned copper, and galvanized and sheet iron. Tin plate is 50c off; now quoted at $14.00 for I. C. 10x14. Iron, nails, naval stores, and cooperage were without new features. Wool was quiet and steady; broom-corn was also inactive, but very firm under moderate stocks and the probability of a light crop this season. Hops are meeting with more inquiry, especially from country consumers, and the market for good to choice grades is firm. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which met with a fair demand at $3.25@4.00 for common to prime. Domestic green fruits were in fair supply and easy; foreign remain firm. The offerings of poultry were large, and prices for small chickens were weak and irregular, while old sold at full prices. Eggs were scarce and higher.

Lake freights were quite active and firm at the advance gained on Friday, at 5¾c for corn to Buffalo; 11½c for do to Kingston. Through rates by lake and rail to New England points were unchanged at 23c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of sixteen charters was reported, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat, 460,000 bu corn, and 90,000 bu oats.

Highwines are quiet and a shade easier at our quotations of yesterday for round lots, with sales of 100 brls at 93c per gallon. The market closed steady.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, except on mess pork, which was 10@15c per brl higher, under a moderate demand from the short interest for this month, with very little offering. Lard and meats were not much inquired after, and indeed the corner was deserted during a great part of the session. It is believed that the statement of stocks in store here will show very little meats on hand, and not much pork. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $15.62½@15.75; do seller August, $15.62½@15.75; do seller September, $15.40@15.50; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller August, $7.75@7.80; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7⅞@7½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¼@7⅝c for shoulders; 9@9½c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅞@8c; English meats, 9⅝@9⅞c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8¾c for shoulders; 10c for clear ribs; 10@10½c for short clear; and 15½@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $15.70; 250 brls do at $15.62½; 1,500 brls do, seller the month, at $15.62½; 100 tcs summer lard at 7½c; 20,000 lbs summer-cured bellies at 8½c.

The Daily "Market Review" gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending July 31, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk eng Jly 31 '73	2,310	5,553	380	341,578	1,196,139
Same week, '72	607	1,426	940	551,200	715,260
Since Nov. 1, '72	224,225	290,677	73,996	40,050,282	180,282,365
Same time '71-'72	98,489	171,065	76,349	28,339,615	132,275,365

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 54 bxs; short rib, 112 bxs; long clear, 22 bxs; long rib, 2 bxs; Cumberlands, 6 bxs; Stretfords, 20 bxs; Staffordshire, 5 bxs; South Staffordshire, — bxs; long hams, 99 bxs; Birminghams, — bxs; Irish cut, — bxs; bacon, 542 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 115 bxs; bellies, 23 bxs; short rib, 7,070 pcs; Preston hams, 2 bxs; pigs' tongues, 28 brls; beef hams, 100 brls; beef, 258 brls; shoulders, 17,598 pcs; rumps, 60 bxs; grease, 350 tcs; r. sides, 5,167 pcs.

Flour was in better demand, and rather more active, without change in prices. The inquiry was chiefly on local account, but a few low grades were taken for shipment. Bran was 50c per ton lower, and rye flour was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 225 brls spring extras at $6.25; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 125 brls unsound do at $3.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $3.90; 100 brls rye flour at $4.35; 100 brls do at $4.25. Total, 1,700 brls. Also 20 tons of bran at $9.50 on track. The following were the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.35
Bran	9.50	@10.00

Wheat was moderately active and firmer, in sympathy with a stronger tone reported from Europe, where there is a better demand for cargoes off the coast, and an advancing tendency in France. Here the receipts were very light, the stocks in store almost dwindled down to a point, and prospects of very little to arrive, at least during the first half of this month, to fill a line of shorts almost unexampled in magnitude. The lowest of many estimates places the short interest for August at fully 4,000,000 bu, and some place it at twice that amount. Of course, there is just as much long as there is short; but if the long side is in two or three hands, while the other side is scattered, as is usually the case, the chances are very much against the scattered ones, just as they were on the July corner. At the same time it may be remembered that August corners have almost invariably resulted in loss to those who engineered them, on account of the large quantities of new grain they bring in during the latter half of the month; and the recollection of this fact may prevent the attempt this time. Some of these thoughts were undoubtedly the means of causing a good demand from the short interest for this month; but it subsided soon after 12 o'clock, when New York was quoted dull. Seller August opened at $1.15, advanced to $1.16, fell off ⅛c, rose to $1.16¼, declined to $1.15¼, and closed at $1.15⅝, the general average being 1@1½c higher than yesterday. Other options were dull but firmer. Seller September sold at $1.07¼@1.08, and seller the year at $1.04¼@1.04⅝, both closing dull at the inside. There was little demand for cash wheat for shipment beyond that for two cargoes of No. 2, which was sold by the Syndicate at $1.18; who also sold 10,000 bu at the same price, seller first half of August. Cash No. 2 closed nominal at $1.17½@1.17⅝, and $1.19½ for hard. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.25. The lower grades were stronger, closing at $1.05 for No. 3, and 91c for rejected spring. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 1 spring, mostly hard, at $1.25; 800 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.20; 5,000 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at $1.19; 58,000 bu do at $1.18; 3,200 bu do at $1.17½; 1,600 bu do at $1.17; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½c; 3,200 bu do at $1.05; 3,200 bu rejected spring at $1. Total, 91,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and ⅛c per bu higher for this month's delivery, while the range for next month was about the same as on Friday. The difference between the two options diminished to 1c per bu, owing to the anxiety of many operators to buy in the corn they had contracted to deliver in August, and sell it for September delivery. There was a good deal of this trading, and it caused some operators to think that there will be a material falling off in receipts within a few days. But this turning over process constituted the great bulk of the business transacted; and there was comparatively little buying for shipment, partially because New York was dull and easier, and partially on account of a firmer feeling in lake freights. These gentlemen already own a considerable proportion of the corn now in store, and seem disposed to lessen their stocks; while the narrowed premium on carrying into September made capitalists less anxious to buy cash corn. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opend at 37c, advanced to 37⅛c, and fell off to 37c at the close. Seller September sold at 38@38⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller last half September sold at 38⅛c; and seller October (early) at 39⅛c. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 37⅛c, high-mixed at 38c, and rejected at 34⅛c. We note that the increase in the receipts of live hogs thus far this year is about 554,000 head, which is equal to an extra consumption of some 12,000,000 bu of corn in the process of fattening. Cash sales were reported of 15,600 bu high-mixed at 38⅛c; 800 bu do at 38c; 50,200 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co., and partly gilt edged) at 37⅛c; 24,400 bu do at 37⅛c; 52,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 20,000 bu do at 37c; 4,400 bu rejected at 34⅝c; 2,800 bu do at 34⅝c; 21,600 bu do at 34⅛c; 10,400 bu do at 34⅛c; 400 bu do at 34c; 800 bu no grade at 29c; 2,400 bu do at 28c; 6,000 bu high-mixed (to arrive) at 39⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 38c afloat. Total, 241,800 bu.

Oats were more active, and averaged about ⅛c higher under a good demand, both for cash lots and options. Scarcely a bushel of the August options have been delivered yet, and there is still a disposition on the part of many to hold off from filling, but some thought it advisable to take hold to-day, as any one of several possible causes might cause a radical advance. Cash oats sold at 26⅛@27c, and seller the month at 26⅝@26⅞c, both closing at the inside. Seller September sold at 26@26⅛c, and seller the year at 25⅛@26c. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu No. 2 at 27c; 15,800 bu do at 26⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 26⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 26⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 24c; 4,200 bu do at 23⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 28⅛c; 1,200 bu white by sample at 37c, on track; 600 bu No. 2 white by do at 28⅛c in store. Total, 60,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, but decidedly firmer. There was little inquiry for cash lots, but a good demand for seller this month, or seller September, with 56c bid, and no sellers under 58c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 58c, and 400 bu do at 57c.

Barley was very quiet, but was quotable at 1c advance, at 82@82½c for new No. 2 seller September. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 70@75c for old; No. 3, at 65c, and rejected at 35@40c. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 (A. D. & Co.) at 65c.

PORK-PACKING.

A meeting of the Pork-Packers' Association was held this afternoon, at which the rules for manufacturing pork were considered, and certain changes agreed upon, which will be submitted at an early day to the Directors of the Board of Trade for their approval.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 2.—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast, upward tendency. Demand from France strong, and it is believed will increase. Cargoes of wheat on passage—more disposition to buy. Weather in England fine. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; American Spring, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Corn unchanged.

HOW TO GET MORE OUT OF CORN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The recent wheat corner shows to what extent the short selling of grain, or in other words, the selling of nothing, is carried on by members trading on the Board of Trade. Now, if men could be found reckless enough to sell a million bushels of wheat short, for August, while there was only 200,000 bushels in the elevators, with the average arrival of 120 cars per day, with daily shipments equal to the receipts, what might we expect them to do in corn, with an average arrival of over 500 cars per day, and nearly 3,000,000 bushels in the elevators? I think I may say with safety that never since I was connected with the Board of Trade has the market been so oversold in corn as at the present time; for two seasons past selling short has been the winning side until it seems to be a perfect mania to sell short. Every scalper or trader, either on his own account, or for the account of some confiding city or country man anxious to make his fortune, goes on the Board and sells recklessly corn for August or September until the amount sold at the present time is perfectly astounding. It is variously estimated that there is sold short here, at the present time, all the way from ten to twenty millions of bushels for August. Almost every man one meets is sold short for August at prices varying from 41 down to 36 cents per bushel. The amount sold is undoubtedly three times the amount that all the railroads and canal combined can bring in during the month.

Now for the application, as the preachers say: If the farmers and country dealers wish to get a better price for corn, let them agree to stop all shipments of corn to Chicago for ten days, and if the price of corn does not advance from ten to fifteen cents per bushel before twenty days, you may count me out.

This over-trading—selling short property which the seller has not on hand and has no prospect of having—is an unmitigated nuisance, ruinous alike to the good name of the Board of Trade and the farming producers of the West, and must somehow be brought to an end; all thinking men see this already. It has received a heavy blow by the recent wheat corner, as the bruises, wounds and broken heads of the whining victims clearly show to the most casual observer.

Let the country dealers and farmers hold on to their corn a short time, and the State will certainly have to enlarge her charitable institutions to provide for the reckless and foolish men who daily congregate and sell what they call options—of nothing. The hard-working farmers will then get something near the value of the grain their honest and laborious toil has produced.

TIMOTHY HAY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2, 1873.

ST. LOUIS INSPECTION.

St. Louis is again unhappy. This time she is grading her wheat so high that no one can touch it, and when anyone orders a load of No. 1 wheat, it is not there to be had. In truth, St. Louis is for once to be congratulated, in spite of her misery, especially as the matter is not regulated by State law, and her grain dealers can easily make a change, which, the *Democrat* hints, will increase their receipts to 25,000,000 bu per year.

LARGE GRAIN VESSELS.

The Buffalo *Commercial* says:

It is interesting to note the great increase that has taken place within a year in the number of large grain-carriers on the lakes. At the close of last week there were 1,437,907 bushels of corn afloat from the Upper Lake ports. The fleet transporting this large amount consisted of fifty vessels. Of these seventeen had on board 20,000 bushels and upwards, ten had between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels, six had between 40,000 and 50,000 bushels, two had between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels, and one vessel had upwards of 60,000 bushels. In this fleet, therefore, were nineteen large-class vessels.

Three years ago, 40,000-bushel vessels were very scarce, but now they are considered only ordinary-sized vessels. By this time next year quite a fleet of new large-class vessels will be out. An idea of their superiority may be inferred from the above. It took five vessels of the first class to transport the same quantity carried by two of the last. The wear and tear of a small vessel is comparatively less than in a smaller one, while the saving in men as compared with the cargo is very great.

The new schooner Scotia, for instance, carries 55,000 bushels of corn, and requires a crew of twelve men. Estimating the average wages of these men at $2.50 per day, the expense of a down-trip for eight days for sailor-hire would be $240. Her freight, at 5 cents per bushel, would amount to $2,750. The schooner G. D. Norris is a vessel of a capacity of about 20,000 bushels of corn. She has a crew of eight men. According to the estimated rates of wages and freights taken above, the Norris' expense for crew hire on a down trip of eight days would be $160, and her freight money would amount to $1,000. Of course, sailors' wages is only one item of expense, and that a small one, in navigating a vessel. Still, the comparison will hold good in nearly all the other items.

From the above it will be seen that the wages paid to the Norris' sailors is two-thirds of the amount paid to the Scotia's crew, while the earnings of the latter, as compared with those of the former, are in the proportion of 2¾ to 1. It will be seen, therefore, that there is much more profit in a large vessel than in a small one. The rapid increase in the large-class lake vessels is a favorable indication for the water route.

LATEST.

Trading in the afternoon was limited to a few transactions in wheat and corn. Wheat sold lower than the closing price on 'Change, but closed at the same figure, and the September option was firmer. No. 2 sold at $1.15⅝@1.15⅝, seller the month closing at the outside, and at $1.07⅝@1.07⅞ seller September. Corn was quiet and steady at 37c seller the month, and 38@38⅛c seller September, the inside price bid for the latter option. Other grain, provisions and lake freights were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and a trifle lower; quotable at $1.86@1.91 for 94 per cent proof.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers in cement and stucco report a fair trade, at steady prices; brick and lime continue dull, as compared with the supply, and prices not particularly strong. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BROOM-CORN—At the moment trade is very quiet, but, owing to moderate stocks and later and more complete advices, which indicate that the new crop will be exceedingly light, broom-corn is held with more firmness, and it is doubtful whether strictly choice corn could be bought at our quotations, as it is scarce and in the hands of a few dealers. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 8¼@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6¼c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The situation of this market was unchanged. Low grades continue to accumulate, and prices are working easy, in consequence. Choice table butter is coming forward very sparingly, and the daily offerings are readily absorbed at the full quoted prices. Shippers and local consumers were operating to a fair extent at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 15@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Remains firm. Grain bags are quoted active, and at the moment have something of an upward tendency, but other goods in the list are comparatively steady. Following are the prices current: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 34½c; Lewiston, 33½c; American, 31c; Amoskeag, 31c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Continued improvement in the demand for this staple is noted, a further advance has been established. Within the past ten days Liverpool has advanced 4s 6d, and New York has responded to the extent of 1@1½c, which in turn has caused an upward movement here, to-day's quotations being 11½@12½c for New York factory, and 10½@11½c for Western do. Stocks—which are moderate—are in fine condition, and are held with confidence. The exports from the port of New York Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, have been 47,160,326 lbs, against 29,552,673 for the same time last year—an increase of 17,607,653 lbs. Following are the revised quotations: New York factory, 11½@12½c; Ohio factory, 10½@11½c; Western factory, 10½@11½c.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet as far as barrels and tierces are concerned, while stock is in demand, and is said to be unusually scarce. A large amount is being shipped to Cleveland to be made into oil barrels, which accounts in a measure for the small shipments to this point. Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

COAL—Dealers report continued activity in the demand for hard coals, and the quoted prices are adhered to with decided firmness. The inquiry for soft varieties is still light, but prices seem to be working a little firmer. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in good demand, and, owing to scarcity, advanced. Good to choice lots brought 13½@14c, and guaranteed packages, 14½@15c. Sales include: 45 cases at 14½c; 600 doz and 105 cases at 14c; 300 doz at 13½c.

FEATHERS—Were in request and steady at the annexed prices: Strictly prime live geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price, 80@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Prices range the same as yesterday, where they are firm. The receipts of lake fish are light, and dealers are having some difficulty in promptly filling orders, but the scarcity is believed to be but temporary, and no change in prices is looked for at present. Mackerel are a little more plenty, but not yet in adequate supply. Other descriptions are in fair stock. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general market was again active, with prices tending higher. Raisins were excited, and a further advance of 14c per box is noted. Advices from New York reported that market strong at $2.40, and advancing, and holders here were demanding $2.65@2.75, and in nowise anxious to sell at those figures. Prices have been remarkably low during the past few weeks, and, as stocks are light throughout the country, the present advance is legitimate. The war in Spain and the general upward movement in other fruits are also influencing the price of raisins, and even higher quotations may reasonably be looked for. Peaches, apples, and blackberries are still the subject of an active speculative demand, and a further advance has been established. Other fruits, though very firm, were without quotable change. We revise our list as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 19@20c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@9c; Western do, 6½@7½c; Southern do, 6@6½c; peaches, pared, 20@22c; peaches, halves, 9¼@9½c; do, mixed, 6½@7½c; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@23c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 12@13c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

GROCERIES—A liberal movement in the leading staples and a slack trade in side goods was reported, with prices generally steady and unchanged. Coffee is the only article in which an immediate change seems probable, the tendency being unmistakably upward. Stocks are well assorted, and, though not large, are equal to present requirements, and jobbers seem well pleased with the general situation. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@34c; O. G. Java, 28¼@28¾c; Java, No. 2, 26¼@26¾c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23¾@23¾c; common do, 22¾@23c; roasting do, 21½@22c; Singapore, 24¾@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25c; do, prime, 24¾@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@7⅞c; Carolina, 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅝@12c; A standard, 11⅝@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11@11¼c; C No. 2, 10⅞@10⅞c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@8½c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were abundant and rather easy. Pears, plums, peaches, and grapes were in moderate request. Blackberries were in large supply, and lower. Other varieties were without particular change, though the market was not strong for any domestic fruit, as dealers were anxious to close out, it being Saturday. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $13.00@14.00 per box. California pears, $6.00 per case. New apples, 40@65c per box, or $2.50@3.00 for common to fair; good to choice do, $3.50@4.50 per brl. Raspberries, 20@25 per quart; red do, $3.50@4.00. Blackberries—22@28c. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; do per box, $1.50@2.50. Pears, $1.25@1.50 per box. Peaches, 60c@1.75 per box. Grapes—Illinois, Concords, $4.00 per case (36 lbs). Siberian crabapples, 75c per box. Plums (damson), $6.00 per bu.

HOPS—There is considerable doing in this market, in the way of filling interior orders. The inquiry is generally for good to choice hops, which are in limited stock and firm, while common are plenty and slow; Westerns are quotable at 20@55 for poor to choice.

HAY—The hay market was unchanged in its general features, ruling firm for prime and No. 1, but dull and weak for other grades. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Sales were few and prices were nominally the same as on the preceding days of the week, when they may be quoted steady. We repeat our list, as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The market was quiet and without particular change. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 8-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 6¾	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9	₩ lb

LEATHER—No new features were noted in the leather market. A moderate amount of trading was done at the subjoined prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Tin plate has declined 50c all round. The reason is apparently owing to the light demand and local competition. New York is quoted firm. We also note a decline in sheet and galvanized iron and tinned copper. Trade is quiet. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAILS—The supply is liberal and demand fair, the present quotations being, as a rule, adhered to: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $7.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and steady, at the following quotations: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices were the same as on the preceding days of the week. Carbon and linseed remain easy, while other descriptions were comparatively steady. We quote: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 93@95c; do boiled, 98c@$1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—Was in fair demand, and the market was firm at the prices following: Scotch (according to brand), $55.00@58.00; Massillon, $55.00; Tuscarawas, $55.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $56.00; do No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $53.00.

POULTRY—The market was liberally supplied with chickens. Old sold at former prices, but spring were rather weak and irregular unless they were extra large. We note sales of 3 coops turkeys at 12½c; 15 coops old chickens at $4.50@4.75; 3 coops springs at $3.00; 20 coops do at $2.25@2.50; 26 coops at $2.00; 18 coops at $1.75@1.85; 1 coop ducks at $3.00.

POTATOES—Choice fresh offerings were in fair local request at $2.25@2.50 per brl, and now and then a small sale is made at $3.00; common to fair and old receipts at $1.50@2.00; a car lot was sold at 80c per bu, and 50 boxes (1 bu) at 85c; sweet potatoes were lower, quotable at $1.00 per box for yellow, and 75@85c for red.

SEEDS—Timothy was in better request and firmer, quotable at $3.25@4.00, and $3.00@3.10 seller the month. Clover sold in a small way at $5.75. For flax seed $1.65 is bid, seller August and September. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Sales include: 15 bags timothy at $3.25; 15 bags do at $3.35; 8 bags new at $3.75; 10 bags at $4.00; 2 cars, August delivery, at $3.00; 1 car do at $3.05; 1 car do at $3.10; 5 bags clover at $5.75.

SALT—The demand continues active at unchanged rates: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.50; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75 afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—The tea market was quiet and easy at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@65c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 40@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.25@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 70c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 30@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 65c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@30c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—The following prices were firmly sustained: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were in moderate supply and advanced. Onions were steady. We quote: Tomatoes, 45@70c; onions, $4.65@5.00 per brl; corn, 10@12½c; cucumbers, 10c; water-melons, $2.00@3.00 per doz; musk-melons, $1.00@1.50.

WOOL—The market is, generally speaking, quiet though now and then a few small orders are received. Manufacturers bought quite liberally last month, and have probably secured what wool they require for the present. Stocks are not large, nor are the receipts. It would take very choice bright fleece to bring 42c. Other grades are steady at the annexed rates:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	[illegible]
Super, pulled	[illegible]
Extra, pulled	[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Aug. 2.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 2.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,616	11,671	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,908	5,383	[illegible]
Wednesday	2,064	12,031	[illegible]
Thursday	2,213	10,895	[illegible]
Friday	2,300	12,674	[illegible]
Saturday	600	5,500	[illegible]
Total	15,693	58,126	[illegible]
Last week	17,244	65,164	[illegible]
Week before last	16,380	54,877	[illegible]

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,453	6,554	[illegible]
Tuesday	3,005	7,082	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,400	8,586	[illegible]
Thursday	1,867	7,022	[illegible]
Friday	1,428	7,979	[illegible]
Total	9,153	37,021	[illegible]
Last week	11,754	43,304	[illegible]

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, this year and last, were as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,520	561,343	[illegible]
February	45,019	378,760	[illegible]
March	63,836	271,628	[illegible]
April	84,249	292,903	[illegible]
May	81,507	261,361	[illegible]
June	85,380	245,880	[illegible]
July	73,207	244,530	[illegible]
Total	483,813	2,256,305	[illegible]

RECEIVED IN 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,990	361,335	[illegible]
February	41,067	268,298	[illegible]
March	58,170	170,387	[illegible]
April	58,393	180,149	[illegible]
May	71,700	265,259	[illegible]
June	63,449	254,714	[illegible]
July	58,430	212,039	[illegible]
Total	391,228	1,702,108	[illegible]

A comparison of our receipts of live stock for the seven months ending July 31, with the receipts during the corresponding period last year, show the somewhat remarkable increase of 92,585 cattle, 554,197 hogs, and 1,803 sheep. During the month of July there was an increase of 14,768 cattle, 32,520 hogs, and 3,878 sheep. The attention of St. Louis and Kansas City, which aspire to be rivals of Chicago in the live stock trade, is requested to the above exhibit.

CATTLE—The week just closed may fairly be classed among the dullest and most unsatisfactory of the season. Neither the local or outside demands have shown any approach to activity, and although the receipts, comparatively, were light, the daily arrivals considerably exceeded the requirements of the trade, and a steady accumulation of stock and a steady depreciation in values was the inevitable result. Good to choice shipping beeves—comprising as they did but a small proportion of the receipts—have suffered least, but the decline in those grades was a strong 25c per 100 lbs, and while the offerings were salable even at the reduction, they especially desirable lots were disposed of early in the week at $6.00@6.25, but since Wednesday no sales have been effected at over $5.90, and very few above $5.75, while really good droves were a drug at $5.00@5.50. The decline in common to fair grades reaches 50c. It is hardly necessary to add that holders of these descriptions of stock have suffered pecuniarily. The bulk of the common cows and rough half-fattened steers could not be worked off at any advance on the prices paid for them in the country, but the high rates of freight virtually prevented their reshipment, and owners were left the unpleasant alternative of closing out at such prices as buyers were generous enough to offer, or of carrying it over to next week, which holds out no promises of a better state of things. The more Eastern States continue to supply the markets below with about all the grass cattle they require, and, if our present rate of supply is maintained, a further depreciation in values is scarcely to be averted. Inferior natives and thin Texans now sell as low as $2.00@2.50, and, unless there is a natural diminution in the receipts, Western shippers need not be surprised to see their scallawags selling at $1.50@2.00. There is still an absence of any considerable demand for stock steers, and until the present freight tariff is modified drovers will promote their own interests by withholding that class. Veal calves are in steady fair request, at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice, with sales chiefly at $4.00@4.50. New milch cows sell all the way from $20.00, for poor, to $45.00 for choice quality.

To-day the market was lifeless. Buyers were few and indifferent and the amount of sales accomplished was extremely small. Prices were nominally lower, but in the absence of transactions, the market must be quoted unchanged. Some 3,000 remain in the yards unsold and the market closed weak with an unfavorable "look-out."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50@4.90
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

HOGS—The arrivals during the week have been 58,126, against 65,164 last week, and 54,877 week before last. Under the heavy supply of Monday (in addition to the fresh receipts there were between 7,000 and 8,000 stale hogs) the market was dull and lower, but the light arrivals of Tuesday—5,383 head—infused a more confident feeling and sellers succeeded in working up prices to $4.50@5.00. They were not long sustained at that range, however, the excessive receipts of the following three days sending them down to $4.15@4.75, where they close weak. The demand has been principally for light hogs, suitable for the New York market, while the offerings have largely consisted of heavy grades; hence the former have commanded much the best prices, they selling fully 40c per 100 lbs higher than heavy weight. The quality of the hogs is exceptionally good for the season, the average weight of those marketed during July being 231¼ lbs. Reports from different sections all concur that there is a large hog-crop to be marketed the coming fall and winter, and unless the corn-crop should be injured by early frosts the price of hogs may be expected to rule low.

To-day the market was inactive. Buyers would not operate except at lower figures than holders were willing to concede, and only a limited amount of trading was done. Some 12,000 remain in the pens unsold, and the market closed flat at $4.15@4.35 for heavy, and at $4.50@4.75 for light.

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market has not changed in any important particular. The supply and demand continue pretty evenly balanced, and prices remain comparatively steady. Local buyers were about the only operators, but they have kept the pens well cleared, and the market closed steady at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.00 for medium; and at $4.25@5.00 for good to extra.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1873.—The market at Utica City, for the week ending Aug. 1, was quite brisk. The offerings from factories amounted to about [illegible] boxes, and the sales reached nearly 5,000. Prices for these ranged from 12c to 14c, the bulk bringing from 13½c to 13¾c, while 13c was paid for a number of really fine lots, which, if held longer, would have brought 14c.

At Little Falls, for the week ending Aug. 1, there was a very active market, by far the liveliest of the season. Offerings and sales of farm dairies amounted to about 620 boxes, which were held at and realized about ½c over last week's quotations. From 13@13½c may be quoted as the ruling figures, a few very choice lots selling for 13¾c, and several rather below ordinary bringing 11@11½c. We heard of a few very inferior loads going as low as 10c.

At the usual time this week salesmen of factories began to enter the market, and long before the hour at which transactions begin to take place it was evident that factorymen had anticipated, before a coming rise in the price of cheese. Trade opened, however, with an effort on the part of New York buyers to keep prices down to last week's quotations, and many salesmen, after dickering with them for some time, had almost decided to let their goods go at 13c, when it began to be noised about that a local buyer had offered 13½c for one of the "species." Then matters presented quite a different aspect, and a number of factories, rather hastily, closed out their offerings at this figure, thinking in their exultation at the unexpected jump in prices, that it would be the "high figure." The more wary, however, still held on for a greater advance, which they realized by so doing, and at the close of the market full 26 lots sold for 14c. We offer the following table of leading sales: [illegible] & Ives, 100 boxes at 14c; Bates, 105 at 13½c; [illegible] 60 at 13½c; Brockett's Bridge, 140 at 14c; [illegible] 90 at 13½c; Cold Creek, 114 at 14c; Cook & [illegible] at 14c; Eatonville, 247 at 14c; Eagle, 150 at [illegible]; Empire Cheddar, 94 at 13½c; Fairfield Association, 325 at 14c; North Fairfield, 140 at 14c; [illegible] 250 at 14c; Flat Creek, 87 at 14c; Fort Plain, [illegible]; Foster, 77 boxes at 14c; Freeman, 77 boxes at [illegible]; Henderson Association, 201 boxes at 14c; [illegible] Home, 81 boxes at 13c; Manhim, 136 boxes at [illegible]; Manhim Centre, 236 boxes at 14c; Newville Association, 240 boxes at 14c; Smith Creek, 125 boxes at [illegible]; Sheils Bush, 78 boxes at 13½c.

Upwards of 10,000 boxes were offered, of which fully 9,000 were sold. A very few only sent forward their cheese on commission this week.

The weather continues showery. F. R. T.

STEEL RAILS.

PRICES CURRENT FOR

CODORUS STEEL RAILS,

Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling-mills throughout the United States:

[illegible]

Reference as to wear for over three years [illegible] other leading trunk lines. Apply to

JOSEPH M. STRONG, 71 Broadway, New York.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Letter from Judge Greene, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company—A Railroad View of the Situation—The Grangers Called to Account.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Journal:

In answer to your letter of inquiry, I have to say that the action of the Grangers thus far, and their future design of controlling our State Government, as proclaimed by their leaders, has resulted in destroying the confidence of Eastern capitalists in all Western railway securities, to an alarming extent; thereby crippling new companies beyond recovery this year, and not unlikely for years to come, should the class of legislation threatened be carried into execution.

This Company, in common with other new organizations, has, in consequence, suffered to no inconsiderable extent. It has been compelled to abandon the construction of not less than 100 miles on its Pacific Division west from Tama County, and also the important extension of the Muscatine Division west from Johnson County to the coal-fields of Mahaska County.

In addition to the abandonment of so much new construction, very many other and important improvements upon our main line will be deferred until we can have some assurance of a tangible character that legislation will insure just protection to railroad-property, as well as to all other rights. Neither this or any other new railway-company can place its bonds on a single mile of projected work in this State so long as this attitude by the people is maintained.

The liberal local aid heretofore tendered railway-organizations, together with the pluck and energy of ambitious, hard-working men, has given railway-construction an impetus in this State alike creditable and beneficial, bringing within our borders immigration, civilization, and wealth that no other influence could have brought here in the same length of time; but the bulk of money required in the building and equipping of nearly 3,700 miles of first-class road, assessed for State purposes last year at an aggregate value of $18,842,592, has been furnished by Eastern capitalists, who have in the past had unlimited confidence in the ability of our railway-managers and the integrity of the people of Iowa.

This gratifying degree of confidence has been based solely upon our rapid increase in population from immigration, the remarkable productiveness of our soil, and the equality and justice of our laws. It would seem that the more intelligent portion of the organization in question could readily discover that with the end of railway-construction in Iowa comes an immediate diminution in immigration and the improvement of our vacant farming-lands, resulting in an indirect loss to the State of the increase of wealth which the improvement of land, the accumulation of property, and increased revenues, of necessity, bring.

Railways depend wholly upon the carrying business of the territory through which they run. The more completely that territory is settled by people representing producing industries in commerce, farming, and manufacturing interests, the greater our revenues become, and, as our traffic-incomes increase, the better we are enabled to adjust our traffic from time to time upon a lower, and consequently upon a more satisfactory, basis for all concerned.

If a certain class of the people of this State would foster railway enterprises by local aid and friendly legislation, and direct the same energy now being displayed in another direction to encouraging immigration, and the great industries which make a people and State independent and prosperous,—the tillage of the soil, and establishment of manufactories of every description,—the day would soon come when the increased tonnage of railways would easily enable them to reduce their rates to as low figures as the most enthusiastic Granger could expect.

The main line of this Company, on the 1st day of January last, passed through Des Moines, Louisa, Muscatine, Cedar, Johnson, Linn, Benton, Blackhawk, Butler, Bremer, Floyd, Mitchell, Cerro Gordo Counties, and, with its different branches, runs through Muscatine, Johnson, Benton, Iowa, Linn, Fayette, Buchanan, and Allamakee Counties,—showing an aggregate of 363 miles, as assessed for State purposes in the sum of $1,151,934, or at the rate of $4,800 per mile, there being but ten out of thirty-three lines in the State which were assessed at a higher valuation.

This amount is distributed in the different counties as follows: In DesMoines, $75,684; Louisa, $88,0[illegible]; Muscatine, $146,034; Cedar, $[illegible]; Johnson, $87,514; Linn, $136,116; Benton, $144,058; Floyd, $77,710; Blackhawk, $[illegible]; Butler, $80,101; Cerro Gordo, $32,[illegible]; Allamakee, $7,058; Iowa, $1,596; Fayette, $[illegible]; and in Bremer County, $15,334. In addition to these heavy taxes is another constantly-accruing benefit to the section of country through which our line passes, in the large sums expended for operating expenses, and the amounts paid for permanent repairs and improvement upon roadways, buildings, bridges, machinery, and new construction. The first expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was $[illegible]171.46; the second one, $250,155.03, or a total of $711,327.33. The gross earnings of the road in this State for the same period were $[illegible]657.82, leaving as net earnings $228,329.99, from which are to be deducted taxes; interest upon $20,000 per mile, paid at the rate of 7 per cent, gold, per annum; the natural wear and tear upon property and other depreciation of values, and a general loss and damage account.

If an intelligent "Patron of Husbandry," who is adept at figures, will take the trouble to ascertain the precise net profits accruing from this class of railroading, and then cling with the same tenacity to his pet scheme of throttling the struggling railway-organizations of Iowa, I shall have lost all confidence in the brightest hopes of love and humanity,—a love of equal and exact justice.

WILLIAM GREENE.

From the Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye, July 31.

JUDGE GREENE'S LETTER.

The Hon. William Greene, President of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway Company, has written a letter, which we copy, on the general railroad question now under discussion. He writes from a railroad standpoint, and represents railroad corporations as an innocent party, just now the victims of the malice and folly of the Patrons of Husbandry. He asserts that railroad-building in Iowa is brought to a stand-still on account of the menacing attitude of the Grangers; that capitalists will not purchase the bonds of any new railroads because they fear unfriendly legislation.

We have frequently remarked, it is possible that the reaction and sudden stop put to railway-building in the West have been hastened by the feeling of the people, but its coming was inevitable from other causes. The fact that scores, even hundreds, of new railroads have been unable to pay accruing interest, is of itself sufficient to put a check upon the bond-market, and cause capitalists to think long and carefully before he put his money into similar investments. Millions of money have been sunk in such schemes, for example, as the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and bond-buyers are beginning to understand that a fine scheme on paper may be a very unsafe investment, and that they might almost as well throw their money into the sea as to put it into some of the new railways. It is not quite fair for Mr. Greene to put the responsibility of the present stagnation in railroad construction upon the farmers, when the railroad-builders themselves, of whom [illegible] are really to [illegible] large fortunes, [illegible] for the present condition of affairs on [illegible]. And many of these roads would have been much better off than they are to-day if they had been honestly built, and the proceeds of bonds and local aid put into the building and equipment of the road, and not into the pockets of construction companies.

Mr. Greene talks of the heavy taxes and unfriendly legislation. The truth is there has been no interest in Iowa so generously dealt with by the people and the Legislature of the State as that of railroads. They have received millions of acres of land and millions of dollars in the way of local aid. They have been, until recently, practically exempt from taxation; and even now, notwithstanding the figures presented by Mr. Greene, they are taxed far less, in proportion to their value, than the property of individuals. But, after having received all this and friendly legislation, their managers propose to conduct their business solely with reference to their own interests, and without regard to the wishes, interests, or demands of the people. They are beginning to think that these great corporations should pay a fair proportion of the taxes, and submit to reasonable regulation on the part of the State.

New York Manufacturers and Shippers Dissatisfied with the Freight Rates—The Subject to be Canvassed in the Fall—Replies of the Freight Agents.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 1.

Many of the large manufacturers of this city complain that they cannot compete with [illegible] in the farther South and West, especially in the line of the Baltimore and Ohio and [illegible] Railroads. The senior partner of one of the largest sugar refineries in this city stated that Baltimore refiners could ship sugars to Chicago, St. Louis, and other points West 20 cents per barrel cheaper than New York refiners. His own refinery was capable of producing 70,000 barrels yearly. The difference in cost of transportation between the two cities would make a very fair profit in the aggregate. New York importers also complain that an unfair discrimination is made against them by the railroad managers, as compared with Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore houses, the latter being able to ship South and West from 10 to 25 per cent cheaper.

Benjamin B. Sherman, of the New York Sugar-Refining Company, stated that the unfair discrimination of railroad companies in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and against New York, were the principal grounds of complaint on the part of New York merchants, and that they were determined to put an end to such unfairness. He said that railroad corporations must no longer be permitted to water their stock three or four times, and then charge 8 per cent. As soon as cool weather begins public meetings will be held, and the subject will be pressed upon the attention of the people.

F. B. Thurber, of the firm of H. K. Thurber & Co., grocers, said that the merchants of New York were just arousing to a sense of the danger which threatens the commerce of the port, and that they should not desist from their efforts until they had re-established the commercial supremacy of New York on a safe foundation. He thought that the railroads would be triumphant at first, because they could, by raising the freight tariff, lay the people under contribution to furnish the means of buying their own defeat. In the end, however, he had no doubt that the people would succeed. He said that there is in this country to-day $3,000,000,000 of fictitious railroad capital, on which, in order to pay dividends, commerce is taxed by high freight rates without limit. He is in favor of the proposed double-track road from New York to the West, to be devoted exclusively to freight. At present freight trains are obliged to keep out of the way of passenger trains, and they cannot run more than one-quarter of the time. With an exclusive freight road goods could be carried from New York to Chicago and St. Louis in three days, while at present ten days are required for goods to reach those points. The saving in expense would be about one-half of the present rates. Grain would not accumulate in Western warehouses in the winter as it does now, but could be shipped to New York at all seasons of the year, and the manufactures of the East would certainly flow Westward. Such a road should be built and owned by the Government, but operated under a general railroad law by the people, who should own the rolling stock, and the rates charged should not be over 7 per cent on the capital invested. Mr. Thurber also stated that the Workingmen's Association, of which Horace H. Day is President, is co-operating with the merchants, but it is thought best not to combine the two associations, because the workingmen are proverbially fearful of being used as tools by capitalists. Early in September a great public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, while committee meetings will be held from time to time as necessity may dictate.

Mr. Robinson, of H. B. Claflin & Co., stated, in regard to the effect produced on shipments by the transportation controversy, that there was more talk than action, and that the results of the fight were much exaggerated. There have been a few heavy shipments over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but it is hardly time yet to form a sound opinion in the matter. There are three trunk railroads centering at New York. If these combine, as they undoubtedly will, in opposition to the Baltimore & Ohio, the latter will be forced to succumb.

Mr. Peake, of Peake, Opdyke & Co., stated that, although he had hardly given the subject the attention it deserved, nevertheless he did not believe in any discrimination shown by the railroads in favor of other cities on the seaboard. Freight charges at the present time were cheaper from this city westward than they had been. The former charges were about $1 per hundred-weight, while at present the charges were only 75 cents, and in some instances as low as 60 cents per hundred-weight.

Other heavy shippers said that the contest was a continuation of the fight of last year. It has not yet produced much effect, as the season is more than usually dull. The matter has been brought up at this time in anticipation of the fall trade. They did not consider it of much importance except to the smaller shippers. They were able to make their own terms, no matter how often the freight men might alter their tariffs.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.

A reporter of the *Tribune* called, yesterday, on several of the agents of the railroad and forwarding companies, and questioned them relative to the amount of freight now forwarded as compared with that of last year. The agent of one of the trunk lines said that the amount of freight forwarded was not so great as it was last year. The rates are lower now than they have been, on an average, for several years. Every effort was made by this line to protect the interests of shippers. If merchants or manufacturers came to him and proved that they were likely to lose a customer by reason of the difference in freight rates as compared with other cities, he made his rate to correspond to that of the opposition. There was much trouble created by the agents of the opposition lines, the Vermont Central, the Grand Trunk, and the Baltimore & Ohio, in making special rates, and thus cutting under those of the trunk lines.

The agent of one of the leading fast freight lines thought that there had been a considerable falling off in the shipment of freight thus far this year. He ascribed much of this, however, to the fact that the spring was so backward. Many of the merchants, when they came on to lay in their stocks, either made no purchases of spring goods, or else bought moderately and shipped their goods at once. The rates for the shipment of freight are lower now than they have been for a long time. First-class freight is now charged 75 cents per 100 pounds to Chicago, and proportionately to other points, Chicago being the basis. It was intended to change the rate yesterday, but he had received orders to keep it as it is for the present. The rates are constantly changing, and the tendency seems to be downward.

Proposed Bond-Repudiation—Letter from Gov. Beveridge.

Some of the citizens of Carbondale, Ill., propose to repudiate the bonds which they donated to secure the location of the Normal School at that place. Gov. Beveridge has written the following in regard to this question:

SPRINGFIELD, July 18, 1873.

The Hon. D. H. Brush:

SIR: I have received and read your address to the people of Carbondale.

No people in the State will be more benefited than yours by the Southern Normal, and with it, in my opinion, Carbondale will be among the best locations in Southern Illinois.

I feel a deep interest in its future, and, with the free and hearty co-operation of your citizens and corporate authorities, will do all in my power to hasten the completion of the building, to organize the Board of Trustees and Faculty, and to obtain the necessary appropriations for running expenses of the institution. [illegible]

But, if the corporate authorities, or an unwise able number of the citizens, do [illegible], or attempt [illegible] and impolitic thing as to [illegible] indebtedness of the [illegible] to repudiate, the bond into, for the benefit of city, voluntarily, it is not difficult to foresee the said institution the Legislature might refuse to result, further appropriations, and might convert the building to some other use, and this it would have the right to do without bad faith to the people of Carbondale. Your people certainly will not ruin your reputation by repudiation.

Yours, truly, JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The Princess and Her Dressmaker.

A Paris dressmaker, named Du Riez, had for a long time on her books an account due by the Princess Josephine, a cousin of the Queen of Spain, and all her applications to obtain payment made to that lady herself or to her royal relatives had been without effect, when the creditor learned that her customer had arrived in Paris. She immediately procured the aid of a huissier and a Commissary of Police and laid an embargo on the Princess' luggage in the hotel at which she had alighted, and then took the necessary steps to justice to have the seizure made valid. The lady, who had treated all the applications for money with supreme contempt, condescended to treat now that she found herself in her adversary's power, and gave notice that she would attend the court, to contest the amount of the bill, which was fixed at 5,295 francs. Saturday last was named for the hearing, but the Princess failed to put in an appearance, and the Judges in consequence made seizure definitive.

Quality of Air in Different Localities.

An interesting paper, valuable in a physiological point of view, on the quality of air taken from various localities, was lately read by Dr. Sigerson, at Dublin, before the Royal Irish Society. In air from an iron factory, he found, on examination, carbon, ash, and iron; the latter substance was in the form of little hollow balls, each about two-thousandths of an inch in diameter, the iron being so thin that the light passed through it. In shirt-factory air were found filaments of linen and cotton. Antimony—from the type metal, probably—was discovered in the air of printing rooms. Stable air was ascertained to contain floating hair and scales; and in the air through which tobacco smoke was passing, nicotine, the poison of tobacco, appeared in little globules.

A MANITOBAN DIGNITARY.

The Career of Attorney-General Clarke.

Fort Garry (July 27) Correspondence of the Minneapolis Tribune.

The arrest and imprisonment of the Americans at this place for the alleged crime of kidnapping Gordon has become a matter of such importance as to attract the attention of the people of the whole community, and anything calculated to throw light upon the causes which have led to the illegal incarceration and brutal treatment of your citizens is received with avidity. Upon arrival at this place, your correspondent, assuming, correctly, that the people of Manitoba were not in sympathy with the acts of petty tyranny perpetrated upon the prisoners, but desired that they might have the benefit of a fair hearing and just treatment, occupied his leisure hour in looking up, with a view to publication, the pedigrees of some of the principal actors in the affair on behalf of the Crown.

Starting out, then, with this intention, naturally the first subject to receive attention was the now notorious Att'y-Gen. Clarke, a man whose hide probably contains more viciousness and native meanness than that of any other now alive. To the people of Minneapolis, who know nothing of my subject other than has been developed by the case now pending, I will say that this statement is abundantly sustained by the record which he has made heretofore. Clarke has no friends. There are, of course, a certain few—and they are very few—who servilely follow him, and who abjectly come and go at his beck; but let his star of power once begin to wane and these policy friends would soon leave him as rats quit a sinking ship.

After several attempts to get possession of a photograph of Clarke for the benefit of your readers, each of which failed, I am at last constrained to attempt to satisfy them and myself by a short pen-portrait of this petty tyrant. He is of medium height and size, weighing perhaps 140 pounds, rather small hands and feet, dark brown hair, worn long, and a little inclined to curl, an immense beard, black and glossy, and fully sixteen inches in length, thin acquiline nose, an open nostril, which, when its owner is under excitement, expands until its edge becomes thin and bloodless, full black or dark brown eyes, the lids around which seem utterly incapable of closing, and have a strained and brutal look. As his mouth is entirely eclipsed by the immense beard, judgment can only be given on it from its emanations, which are not very flattering to that useful organ.

When addressing the Court he at first stands perfectly erect, speaking in a full, emphatic, well-modulated voice, and with very little gesture. As far as my experience goes,—and I have listened to him on at least half-a-dozen occasions,—he never rises without informing the Court and bar and the audience that the dignity of the Crown and the honor of Her Majesty, the Queen, rests entirely in his hands, and that he will see them severally respected at all hazards. He talks loudly of British justice, and boasts that the rich and the poor, the high and the low, receive it alike at his hands. When speaking of himself he looks around upon the spectators with a sort of pittying gaze, as if to say, "I know you are far below me, but you are the subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen, and I condescend to notice your presence." As he proceeds with his speech, he gradually becomes excited, his body bends forward, the shoulders become deformed, he steps nervously from one foot to the other, gestures wildly, the eyes snap and sparkle, the nostrils distend and whiten, the face is distorted, and he looks the embodiment of a man perfectly capable of murder. This is no fancy picture, but one in which I will be sustained by any person who ever listened to him through a single effort. Opposition maddens him, and when pushed hard by an opposing counsel he becomes perfectly wild. This will account for the disgraceful scene in the Court on Thursday, in which he so shamefully insulted Mr. Royal.

During my stay here I have been favored by interviews with several prominent and respectable citizens, on whose testimony the reader may entirely rely, who have kindly favored me with some facts in the career of Clarke which I place at your disposal. I withhold the names of my informants for reasons obvious to your readers.

Of his career up to the time he became acquainted with the woman who afterwards became his wife, very little is known, further than that he was one of the filibustering party who invaded Nicaragua under Walker, where he established a reputation for nothing but cowardice and the arts of a petty thief. After the inglorious ending of that campaign he located at San Salvador, where he 'tended bar in a low brothel until kicked out by his employer for "till-tapping," when he struck for Canada, and commenced the study of law near Montreal, at Three Rivers. Here he became acquainted with a Miss Hines, whose mother kept a saloon in Montreal. Miss Hines was some twelve years the senior of Clarke, but in spite of the difference in ages, the acquaintance ripened, on her part, into love for the young adventurer, and on the death of her mother, which occurred soon after, Miss Hines continued the saloon business, employing the money made from it in educating her promising lover. Clarke seems to have been a dull scholar, for after three years' study he only succeeded in being admitted to the bar through intrigue. He had spent the money of his benefactress without stint, for, when finally admitted to practice, $5,000 of her means had been employed.

As a lawyer, the line of practice followed by him was one calculated to be more lucrative than honorable. His business was gathered from the low brothels and thieves' dens of the city, and his manner of obtaining money from them was peculiar to himself. He employed spies to watch these places for any act or deed that might become amenable to the law, and to report the same to him. In cases of necessity these spies were authorized to assist at any crime in order to further the end sought, but from the consequences were carefully guarded by Clarke. When these crimes were fixed upon any individual, he was at once called upon by Clarke, and a price fixed which would save the victim from exposure and prosecution. This price varied, not in accordance with the crime so much, but with a view to the ability of the victim to pay.

About this time Clarke married Miss Hines, who retired from the saloon business with $8,000 in cash in the Bank of Montreal. The money was deposited in her own name, and was consequently out of the reach of Clarke. He, however, not to be outwitted in this manner, procured her signature upon what he represented to be a power of attorney to draw interest on her behalf, but which in reality was nothing less [illegible] a draft on the order of "bearer," and Clarke attempted took possession of the $8,000. [illegible], but of course to regain possession of the money he had stolen failed. Clarke invested [illegible] glass-blowing business in [illegible] from his wife in business did not pay. The Montreal [illegible] was largely insured, [illegible] the [illegible] were mysteriously burned. Clarke was arrested for incendiarism, and [illegible] examination, bound over in heavy bail to answer the charge. The sequel shows why Mr. Clarke has a fellow-feeling for Gordon. He fled his bail, and dare not return to Canada!

This occurred in the fall of 1870, since which date the people of Winnipeg have been cursed by the presence of this human beast. He came as an adventurer, without money, and without any reputation that he cared to bring with him. He procured board at the house of a man named Sinkler, a poor but respectable farmer in the suburbs of the town. Sinkler's wife, a winsome woman several years her husband's junior, at once became the object of Clarke's attentions. He managed through the aid of an oily tongue and intrigue to receive an appointment to the office he now disgraces, and, through it, kept Sinkler employed on Government work away from home nearly the whole time. Taking advantage of his absence, he finally succeeded in inducing Mrs. Sinkler to desert her husband and leave for the United States, where he was to meet her.

On the 5th day of May, 1871, Mrs. Sinkler left her heretofore happy home, and fled from an honest husband, who had loved and trusted her to his own ruin, to meet the embraces of a man who, under the guise of friendship for the husband, had persistently lured the young wife on to irretrievable ruin. Mrs. S. came as far south as Pembina, where on the 13th of the same month she was joined by Clarke, and the guilty pair fled eastward. After a few fleeting weeks the unhappy woman was deserted by her paramour, and returned, broken-hearted, to die in disgrace at the home of her parents in Montreal.

Clarke then returned to Manitoba, whither his wife had meantime followed him. In spite of his terrible misdeeds, this forgiving woman came here to live with the man for whom she had suffered and done so much; but the money he had robbed her of was expended, and she, too, was cast away as no longer of use to him. She lives to-day, alone and uncared for, in a half-finished house in St. Boniface, opposite Fort Garry. Your correspondent had arranged to visit this unfortunate lady, and ask her version of the story, but was dissuaded by her friends, who knew the ferocious nature of Clarke, and feared that he might injure her in consequence of it.

Clarke's career here has been a constant recurrence of crimes and petty tyrannies. To show how he has taken advantage of his official position to rob the inhabitants of the Province, I cite one of the methods employed: Under the law, a license for the sale of liquor can be granted only through the Attorney-General, and the petition must come signed by a certain number of the landholders. Clarke established his brother in the license business, and refused to receive for consideration any petitions not drawn up by him. For these petitions, which comprise, perhaps, fifty words, he charges the modest sum of $100! For the truth of this statement nearly every saloon-keeper in Winnipeg will vouch.

Of Clarke's connection with the case in which our citizens are involved, nothing need be said by me to-day. Enough has been written upon that subject to show your readers that no act of injustice, no trampling upon their rights, no possible cruelty or act of inhumanity has been lost which he by any possibility could heap upon them. For want of space I leave him now, with the simple announcement that, if deemed advisable, your correspondent can continue the story indefinitely.

A. C. J.

THE LUCCA DIVORCE CASE.

The Divorced Husband Repudiates and Denounces the Affair.

From the Berliner Fremdenblatt.

MUCH HONORED MR. EDITOR: Allow me in the first place to express my thanks to you for having given no credit in your honored journal to the news imported from America by many of our German papers, in respect to a villainous piece of rascality that has been practised on me,—I mean my divorce in New York. For this reason I address expressly to you the request to lay before the impartial public the following true account of all the facts relating to this affair, confirmed by my signature.

In the first place, leaving untouched all other shameful antecedents, I have already in the course of the last autumn laid before the proper court here in Berlin a complaint for divorce, on the ground of malicious abandonment, and this proceeding is taking its regular course. Meanwhile I received suddenly and altogether unexpectedly, through the correspondence of American journals, the announcement that Madame Lucca, in pursuit of her petition, had obtained in New York, on June 2 of this year, a judgment by which she is apparently divorced from me in a legal manner. By this judgment, which both in form and contents is without precedent, I am declared to be the guilty party. The motive for this proceeding is presented by eye-witnesses in a pretended vicious and adulterous course of life on my part. As, according to the opinion of experts, a legal divorce by a court of inquiry in the form reported, is under the actual circumstances held to be a direct impossibility, and the steps there taken for this purpose are partly most suspicious and partly unintelligible; and since, as I am free and most ready to establish by oath, no sort of knowledge of the proceedings commenced against me in New York has ever reached me, nor have I received any official information respecting the judgment uttered against me,—my first information was through the *New Yorker Zeitung*. I have at once put in my protest against this improper judgment before the Supreme Court of New York, and have moved for the annulment of the same.

The accusations raised against me, and through which, in connection with perjury and other crimes, success there has apparently been obtained, I declare to be the most perfect untruths, as are also the hearsay declarations attributed to a witness who is not even named. The reason for hastening the proceedings commenced here in such a sudden and unheard of manner, and by this act of violence in New York, can only be found in the news reported in the journals that Madame Lucca had already again been married to Maj. Von Wallhofen, of which event I have also received no further information.

While, honored Mr. Editor, I beg you to give place in your honored journal to the above, I can also indulge the hope that the editors of all well-meaning papers will give the same room to my statement of facts which they have already granted to those shameful attacks to which otherwise I would be exposed without means of resistance. The German press may be assured that proofs of the shameful outrage upon me and upon my name shall at the right time not be wanting. Most respectfully,

BARON VON RHADEN.

Our Sparta, Wis., special says that John Fisk, arrested for attempted rape on his step-daughter, and Charles Rath for the same offense on a married woman at Cataract, were both bound over to trial.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

304 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted in a private boarding-house.

307 WARREN-AV.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and board; one room suitable for two who are willing to room together.

506 WASHINGTON-ST., TWO DOORS WEST OF Union Park—Furnished room to rent, with board. Also suite of unfurnished rooms, except carpet, with all modern improvements.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, first-class board with rooms $4 to $5.50 per week with use of piano. Day board $4.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., near Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; good table, modern improvements, cheerful society, and every hotel and home comfort, with surprisingly low prices.

508 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board. Also day board.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single rooms; references given to table. Croquette grounds.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms and large front parlor, with carpet down; with or without board.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER Twenty-sixth-st.—First-class board, with rooms, in elegantly furnished house.

Hotels.

SANDS HOUSE—116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT room with board at reasonable rates. Transient $2 per day. Day board $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, SECOND-STORY FRONT room and two others, connecting desirable; South Side; references required. Address, with particulars, A 49, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE, 143 WEST Adams-st, for sale, with 12 rooms and doing good business; reason for selling want to leave the city. Apply immediately.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, No. 228 Montgomery-st., San Francisco.

A GROCERY, FLOUR, AND [illegible] STORE, IN the best location on the [illegible] side, for sale; first-class customers; daily [illegible] $80 to $100. Inquire of B. J. NOCKIN, [illegible] Randolph-st., Room 6.

A WELL [illegible] FINISHED BILLIARD HALL, four good tables, Phelan & Collender [illegible] neat sample room attached, for sale; best [illegible] North Side. Address 40 South Water-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, with 70 or 80 paying boarders. Address B 6, Tribune office.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE; THE ONLY factory in a city that has over 20,000 inhabitants and six railroads. Address A 71, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY AND FINE PASTRY BUSINESS for sale in the finest and best part of Twenty-second-st. Store elegantly arranged; trade excellent. Reasons for selling owner obliged to go East. For full particulars apply to J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $3,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 802, Elgin, Ill.

GROCERY STORE, DOING GOOD BUSINESS IN a good location, for sale very cheap. Inquire at the store, 388 Archer-av.

NATIONAL HOTEL, JERSEYVILLE, JERSEY County, Ill., for sale, with or without furniture, on easy terms. Everything in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply or address HOLCOMBE BROS.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY, wall paper, fancy goods, notions, etc., in a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants; an old and well-established business, doing a cash business of over 20,000 yearly; stock new and fresh. Terms easy. SHANNON & TRIPPE, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE, WITH 22 BEDS, for sale. Reason for sale, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A NATIONAL Bank, with a capital of $100,000, bank building, and a beautiful residence for sale. A rare chance for some one desiring a permanent and paying business. For particulars, apply to R. G. DUN & CO., corner State and Washington-sts.

THE BOSTON CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., together with good will, new boiler, engine, lot of shaftings, pulleys, horse, harness, wagon, carpet-cleaning machine (with patent for the State of Illinois, or City of Chicago only), for sale. Six years' lease of building at a very cheap rent. Good chance for a business man. Reason for selling, party going East. Or will take partner to attend to the business. A. N. HANKINSON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—SATURDAY NIGHT, MEDIUM-SIZED red cow, with rope on horns, L brand on right hip. Liberal reward for her return to 22 North Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM PASTURE, A black horse with white face, white spot in right eye, and white feet, about 14 hands, and weighing 850 pounds. Please deliver at HAAS & POWELL'S Livery Stable, Chicago, or to CHARLES HUSCHER, Niles (Morton Station).

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, IN A well-established business that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased by the help of a live man. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, to increase the manufacture of Bishoprick's Infallible Baking Powder. Address WM. H. HAWORTH, proprietor, 111 West Fifth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE PIECE of unincumbered inside property, with improvements. Will take a good farm or other unincumbered property as first payment, balance long time at 8 per cent. This is a splendid chance for a good investment. Call or address F. H. BROWN, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—3 NEW COTTAGES, WITH LOTS 24x115 to 16-foot alley, double parlors, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, and closet; 5 miles from the Court-House, one block north of Archer-av., east of Western-av.; on line of horse-car and 'bus. Price, $1,600; $200 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—359 WEST MADISON-ST., WITH THE buildings; lot 24x125 to alley. Price, $8,500; $1,500 cash; incumbrance, $2,300; balance due on purchase can run long time. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x130 TO 20-foot alley, on Evans-av., just east of Forty-fifth-st., one block West of Cottage Grove-av., in the oak grove. Price, $2,300; $200 cash, balance, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON SHURTLEFF-AV. AT a great bargain; $500 cash, and time to suit. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS—HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build, before lumber advances. Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, Egan, and Groveland-avs. Small payments down, balance in 5 years, at 6 per cent. Titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—125 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., by 180 feet on Woodland Park. This is choice property; terms very easy; Douglas cloud satisfied. Fine houses and lots on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. Houses and 30 feet, Oakley near Fulton; great bargain. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GENTEEL OCTAGON FRONT BRICK house, on easy cash payments. Would take a good piano, carpets, or parlor furniture. Inquire at 150 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:

4 splendid lots, 191 feet deep on Madison-st. and Kedzie-av.

5 lots on Van Buren-st. and Harmon-av., 300 feet east of Central Park.

20 lots on Adams, Monroe, Jackson, and Barry Point Road, east of Central Park.

80 acres, subdivided in 5-acre blocks, adjoining the West Side Parks, running through from Madison to Harrison, on easy terms.

5 acres inside of city limits, west of Central Park, on Lake-st. Terms to suit.

25 acres south of Harrison-st., west of Douglas Park, near city limits, on 10 years' time.

FOR SALE—BUILDING 41x180, FIVE STORIES and basement, stone front, steam elevator, and heated by steam. Apply to owner, at 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOMED COTTAGE, 50 ARTESIAN-av., well built and nearly new; owner going away; must sell. Small cash payment; balance easy monthly installments. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE COTTAGES AND lots on easy monthly payments. If parties will call between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m. I will show the property. ASA W. CLARKE, 128 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99x178 FEET, ON THE northeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES AT HUMBOLDT PARK, fronting the park and Division-st.; price very low. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—A LARGE NEW BRICK house, 16 rooms, on Wabash-av., west front, between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.; lot 100x180. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—55 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—3 NEW STORES, 25⅓x60 each, dwellings over, 8 large rooms each, water, gas, &c.; lot 49⅓x116, south of Twelfth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BRICK BASEMENT and 2-story frame house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, frame barn, lot 50x125, on Morgan, near Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x152 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which has given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS 33x150 feet, with sidewalks, from $275 to $400, in $10 monthly payments; will show them free of expense. WM. P. TRAYER, basement, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT HYDE Park, near lake and depot; offered cheap. Choice building sites on principal streets of Hyde Park, Oakland, and Kenwood, and fine grounds covered with ornamental trees at Egandale, near park and boulevard. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONLY TWO blocks from station, half-acre blocks (5 lots each) for $13.50 per foot, broad acre prices; good title and abstract. I have five of these half acres I will sell singly or together this week. The cheapest thing in our best suburb. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places named for sale cheap, and lumber furnished those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and lots on still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 133 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS near depot, school, &c., on favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 20 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—$10 DOWN, $5 A MONTH—WE HAVE a few lots for sale yet, at Norwood Park, at $175 cash on the above liberal terms. Call early, and purchase. They are warranted good and dry. We have also some excellent lots at Austin. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CL[illegible] or the best residence in Lake View, near [illegible] of Lincoln Park, surrounded by a [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st. [illegible] FEET TO [illegible] Englewood for [illegible]

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF 54 LOTS [illegible] two years. This 20 foot alley near Normal [illegible] the money. SELDEN $7,000; $5,000 cash, balance, basement. [illegible] is a special bargain.

[illegible] COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 [illegible] FISH, owner, [illegible] improved land, half mile from depot

FOR SALE—[illegible] Fort Wayne Railroad, Chicago 33 miles [illegible] acre cash $100; balance $10 monthly; no agency at [illegible] J. G. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK blocks or lots. Ravenswood, several hundred feet, some bargains. Aurora, Ill., beautiful house and grounds, cheap. Geneva, Ill., charming place at a sacrifice. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF fine lots on Chestnut and Elm-sts, at from $18 to $25 per foot on easy payments; several new seven-room cottages on small cash payments. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—A DEsirable dwelling house of 8 rooms, and a good cellar, for sale at Ravenswood; lot 148x152 feet on a choice corner. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50 OR 75 FEET OF A CHOICE CORNER in Ravenswood for sale cheap for cash. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, 10 ACRES corner of Ashland-av. and Eighty-fourth-st., $1,500 per acre, payable $2,000 cash, and balance at the end of 3 or 5 years, 8 per cent. Will take a good piece of city, suburban, or country property, to the amount of $5,000, in part pay. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS AT LAWNDALE, ON ST. Louis-av., between Ogden-av. and Twenty-second-st. This street is finely improved, and no better location can be had for a home. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, just south of Fifty-ninth-st. A very choice piece of property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, containing 480 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises; also, a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS fruit farm of 78 acres, 3 miles from St. Joseph, Mich., 30 acres in bearing fruit. Will take in part payment a stock of general merchandise and give good time on balance. For information call on R. E. HULL, Room 1, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NICE FRUIT FARM, 100 ACRES, THE Old Homestead; 40 acres in fruit; a great bargain; $3,000 cash payment; buildings cost half the price asked for the farm. This is first-class. R. E. HULL, 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

CAN MAKE LOANS ON INSIDE PROPERTY, IN large and small sums, at 9 per cent, immediately. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 20 Foot Block, S. W. corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, Room 20 Bryan Block.

$1,600 I WANT, AND WILL GIVE 20 PER CENT and good real estate security. Address R, 255 State-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON FIRST-class improved inside property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

MUSICAL.

ORGAN—FOR SALE A PIPE ORGAN, 12 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves, pedals, suitable for a small church or for the parlor; a great bargain; worth half a dozen Reed organs; price, $650 only. Apply at 712½ West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, CORner of Fulton-st. and Artesian-av., West Side, $40. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE, CONtaining six rooms, bath, and pantry. Will sell part or all of furniture cheap. Apply at 331 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 867 WABASH-AV. HOUSE 867 West Washington-st. House 320 Fulton-st. House on North Franklin-st. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Block, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., THREE stories and basement, marble front, 12 rooms, partly furnished, everything new; location most desirable in the city; within 12 blocks of the Post-Office; nice barn in rear of house; owners will take 2 or 3 rooms, and, perhaps, board, to apply on rent; to responsible parties only. Address B 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., near Harmon-court. For particulars, inquire at No. 90 LaSalle-st. MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, Attorneys.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 279 DEARBORN-ST. (Burnside), $35. Apply at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, NORTHWEST CORner of Hurlbut and Blackhawk-sts.; rent, $25 a month. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED BASEment cottage 733 Wabash-av.; 10 rooms. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE IN GOOD REpair, suitable for a boarding-house, very cheap; furniture for sale. Inquire at 21 Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, good repair; Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av.; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 51 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, at $8 per month, at 67 Illinois-st., second floor.

TO RENT—AT $2, $3, $4, AND $5 PER WEEK, either furnished or unfurnished rooms, with every modern convenience; No. 1 dining accommodations if required; near Union Park. Address W 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping; rent low; cars by the door. 363 Division-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, AND BACK room adjoining; furniture of back sleeping-room for sale, $150. Inquire at 92 West Randolph-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, northwest corner Green and Madison-sts., and 245 West Madison-st. By D. COLE & SON, House Renting Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, AT 368 West Monroe-st. Rent reasonable; possession at once.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS ON WEST Madison-st., gas, water, and closets; suitable for housekeeping, light, and airy; centrally located. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT SLEEPING-ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; HOUSE newly fitted up; all modern improvements; location first-class and central. 43 South May-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—TWO HANDSOME ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, in a new octagon front house, fronting south. Apply at 733 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—AT 120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, with references. All new. Price moderate.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, in a fine private house; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 164 and 166 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—315 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., STORE 20X70, with or without second floor, made for dwelling. 120 East Lake-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 41x180 FIVE STORIES and basement, stone front, steam elevator and heated by steam. Apply to owner, 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 227 West Madison-st., in Thompson's Block (the business centre of the West Side), 23x70, height of ceiling 14 feet; suitable for any first-class business, to the right party rent cheap, the owner's object being a first-class tenant rather than high rent. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT ON side and in front, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business. Apply, on first floor, to HERRING & CO., 45 State-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., BEtween Clark and LaSalle. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL, CAREFUL family a part of house of not less than 6 rooms, or a small cottage on the West Side, east of Western-av., south of Fulton, and north of Harrison-st. Address, stating price and location, B 69, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. For catalogue apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMStown, Berkshire County, Mass.—Established by present Principal, 1842. A family school for boys, with English, Scientific, and Classical Departments. School year opens Aug. 27. For catalogues, address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY—PEEKSKILL, N. Y. $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Associate Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESter, Pa. (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to E. L. BROWN, Esq., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

WANTED—ON DE[illegible] UNE PERSONNE [illegible] soin de deux jeunes [illegible] Lundi 4 [illegible] On adresse du Grande Pacific [illegible] 4 heures [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A [illegible] IMPROVED FARM OF [illegible] acres in Illinois [illegible] Chicago real estate. Address E. R. GARD, 79 [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT IN [illegible] suburb, or partner wanted to subdivide. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF GROCERIES IN good location; will be exchanged for unincumbered real estate. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND corner lot on North Side for good Iowa lands. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 WORTH OF INSIDE INcome-paying property, for $15,000 cash and $35,000 in country property. Address B 19, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT RIVERSIDE or Lyons, a black and white dog, of the greyhound specie; blue silk ribband tied around neck; answers to the name of Nellie. A good reward will be paid by returning same to 215 South Halsted-st., Singer office.

LOST—AUG. 1, A MALACCA CANE WITH ivory handle, name on gold band. Finder will be liberally rewarded on returning same to R. M. BINES, Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING—A CHAIN, WITH garnet pin, seal, and handkerchief-holder attached, between Illinois and Washington-sts. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at 298 Illinois-st.

TAKEN UP—AT GAGE'S PACIFIC STOCK-FARM, brown horse, hind feet white; weight about 1,000 pounds.

$10 REWARD—TO ANY ONE WHO WILL REturn an index leather-covered memorandum-book to 330 West Park-av., lost July 18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO., 100 West Monroe-st., horses, covered buggy, and harness, park phaeton, coupe, draught horse, truck, and harness.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., having sold his barn and the greater part of his livery stock, is now prepared to sell the remainder, consisting of horses, open and top buggies, phaetons, business wagons, single and double harness, two carriages, a very handsome hearse, &c., on time to a responsible party, at prices below its real value.

TO RENT—A SPAN OF HORSES AND CARRIAGE; $30 per month for one month or year. Address A 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES, EMPLOYMENT, BOARD and lodging, and house-letting agency, 185 South Clark-st. Will admit an energetic one-third partner. A. J. CHASE & CO.

BUILDING SAND AND SOIL GIVEN AWAY AT N. E. corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Cottage Grove-av.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 324 State-st.

NIGHT SOIL REMOVED ON SHORT NOTICE BY first-class scavenger; good job or no pay; charges reasonable. D. GLINNEN, care F. C. Vierling, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

THE BEST SELLING ARTICLE IN THIS CITY may be seen at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9. $20 a day warranted. Inquire for PALMER.

WANTED—AN INTEREST AS PARTNER IN A well established manufacturing or mercantile business, by a man of experience who has some means. Address confidentially with real name, P. O. Box 460. References exchanged.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz.: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age, now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, RELIABLE YOUNG man thoroughly acquainted with the wood and willow-ware trade to travel South for a first-class house. Address Lock-Box 558, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CRACKER BAKER. ADdress, with reference and wages expected, HARRIS & COTTLE, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—A FINE FUR CUTTER, ONE USED TO cutting seal, lynx, mink, sable, etc. Steady employment and good wages. Only first-class workmen need address P. KALISH, SON & CO., 36 West Pearl-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, SHOEmakers, furniture and cabinet-makers, masons, grocers, stone-cutters, crockery dealers, bakers, to rent first-rate places of business and rooms for men of small means. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO NO 1 CARPENTERS. CALL AT 353 Dayton-st., Monday.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRICKLAYERS AT FIFty-fifth and Adams-sts., Hyde Park. Good wages and steady work. H. F. WRIGHT & SON.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY AS COACHMAN, WHO WILL work for his board and clothes, in an easy place. Address A 8, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—1,000 MORE LABORERS AND CHOPpers, wages, $2 to $2.25 per day; 500 for station work at 20 cents to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. No contractors. Pay sure. No money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, company's agent, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—A CLERK, SALESMEN, PORTER, and 10 men for a factory; also man for factory. Apply at 37½ West Randolph-st.

WANTED—1 BARBER, 100 RAILROAD HANDS, sawmill, farm; 50 men for tunnel, $2.40 per day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN, 20 SAWMILL hands, at $26 to $35 per month and board, free fare. 59 and 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES $2 to $1.75 per day; board, $4 to $3.50 per week; free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, stone quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—THREE HUNDRED RAILROAD MEN, for Wisconsin, wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day; free fare and sure pay. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN 25 MILES FROM Chicago; good pay; plenty station work. Call on foreman, 322 North Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS FOR the city; employment permanent and profitable. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—FOUR MORE GOOD CARPENTERS to go to Evanston, who wish to purchase a lot; to such men I will give steady employment till next December, and perhaps longer, and pay half cash for services, and balance turn on the lot. Call at Room 2, 133 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5, or at any hour at my office in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in the country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW ARTICLES everywhere. Sell at sight and pay immense profits. Territory given. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 29.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-WASHER, also a good hostler, at the livery stable Nos. 156 and 158 West Washington-st.

WANTED—4 FARM HANDS. A NICE PLACE and good board. Call to-day, with baggage, between 12 and 3 p. m., at 1070 State-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR A PLEASANT business that will pay them $25 per week, to call on or address WASHBURN BROTHERS, 24 North Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A HARD-WORKING GIRL TO WASH and scrub; extra good wages will be paid. Apply to Room 24, 89 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Apply Monday morning at 309 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL AT 94 Twenty-second-st. Private boarding-house.

WANTED—AT 698 WABASH-AV., A GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and be neat and tidy. Call Monday.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 86 Park-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH, NORwegian, or German girl, in a family of two persons, to do general housework; must understand and speak English; also understand cooking, washing and ironing. Apply 827 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR BOOKkeeper; extensive business experience; satisfactory reference and security. J. HADDEN, 832 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THOroughly acquainted with the grain and commission business, through long experience in this city, [illegible] best engagement as bookkeeper with some good [illegible] line. Is a practical accountant and can [illegible] recommendations. Address, giving [illegible] office.

SITUATION WANTED—A [illegible] West, having [illegible] travel for a [illegible] salesman; [illegible] Chicago and St. Louis [illegible] the South, [illegible] German and English. [illegible] Address B 83, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF [illegible] bookkeeper or hardware clerk. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, GER[illegible] and English correspondent, or otherwise, by an experienced young German clerk; moderate salary; best references. Address E 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, GOOD bookkeeper, and correspondent in English, German, Italian, [illegible] French, [illegible] is ready to commence anything. Address E 45, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS W[illegible] first-class establishment, by an [illegible]MAKER IN A [illegible] acquainted with every branch of the profession thoroughly [illegible] twenty-five years' practical experience; satisfactory references given. Address A H T, Room 15, 133 LaSalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN wants a place as coachman in the city or country; understands gardening and taking care of a cow; am not afraid of work; will make myself generally useful; good references. Address J 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CHRISTIAN FAMily, to do up stairs work; can do plain sewing; a good home desired more than high wages. Can be seen until Tuesday morning at 1338 Prairie-av. Satisfactory references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl to do second-work in a private family. Apply at No. 31 Hulburt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as nurse, or to do second work. Apply at 400 Morgan-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERSON AT 284 THIRD-av. would like to do washing by the day, or family washing.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS nurse girl and take care of children; can speak English. Apply at 535 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF refinement, alone with one child, wishes a situation as housekeeper for some honorable widower or bachelor. Best of references given. Address J 40, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MARRIED LADY, WITH child 3 years old, desires a position as teacher of music in a family; would also take charge of house, if desired, either in city or suburbs, as an equivalent for board; can furnish highest references as to ability and experience. Address Mrs. M., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TENTS OF ALL SIZES FOR PICNICS, hunting and fishing parties; also, canvas wagon covers, hammocks, and camp chairs at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE TUG "THE DOUGLAS," BUILT in 1872; length 62 feet, breadth 14 feet, diameter of cylinder 18½ inches, stroke 21 inches, in all respects a first-class tug. Apply to CLARK & DOUGLAS, 143 Erie-st., Buffalo.

FOR SALE—ABOUT TWENTY TONS 12-POUND T rail. Apply to HAYDEN, CARKIN & CO., 6 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ROSE HILL CEMETERY LOT ABOUT 24x40 feet; a most eligible block by J. N. BARKER, Room 19, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, WITH bath-room, filter-well, cistern, porch, bay window, &c. Small cash payment, and balance in monthly installments. Distance from Wells-st. depot only about 30 minutes; fare, 7 cents; near church and fine school. WM. F. JONES, 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SHOW CASES, CHEAP. 117 SOUTH Market-st., near Madison. CHAS. BODACH.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

MANHATTAN SEWING MACHINES, MANHATtan Machine Needles. MANHATTAN S. M. CO., 14 State-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS NOISELESS FAMILY SEWing machine, silver-plated, with extension top and cover, equal to new, for sale. Cost $75. Price, $25. [illegible] idence 7 Eighteenth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—3,000 FEET COMMON WHITE WOOD, dry, 1 inch, on 60 days' time. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Progress of the Agricultural Editorial Party—Through Indiana and Illinois—The Crops—St. Louis and Its Attractions—Through Missouri—A Night-Ride Through the Indian Country—Sugar—Cotton—Wheat and Corn—The Osage-Orange for Timber and Hedges—Texas Cattle—Habits of the People—Fruits—Going North—The Indian Country and the Indians—The Neosho Valley—Colonies—The Arkansas Valley.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER TOUR.

JULY 21.—The editorial excursion party left Cincinnati late last evening, and early this morning are among the old farms near Vincennes, the oldest-settled part of the State of Indiana, but the appearance of the farms does not show so much thrift and good culture as I have seen in other parts of the State. We breakfast at Olney, one of the old pioneer towns of Southern Illinois, but which has felt the impulse of steam and the progress of the age, and is now a thriving place. The effects of the severe winter are seen in the orchards, especially in the peach-trees, most of which are killed or seriously injured, while many of the apple-trees have a sickly appearance. We are now sufficiently advanced in the season to enable us to see that the fruit crop is to be

A SHORT ONE

in almost all parts of the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains. Thus far, from the eastern border of Pennsylvania, the winter-wheat crop looks well; that is, the shocks of wheat and the stubble indicate this as we pass through the country.

The heavy rain-fall in this part of Illinois has made a bad showing for the corn, and damaged some of the cut wheat.

ST. LOUIS

has driven out the spirit of old-fogyism, and is now following in the wake of the world's progress. East St. Louis is filled with trains, and the ferrymen have their hands full, and are reaping a rich harvest. No doubt that the spirit of the elder Wiggins looks down on this moving panorama with satisfaction, but, at the same time, makes a scowl at the immense piles that in turn will hold the spans of the iron bridge that is to be. St. Louis don't do things in a hurry, for she has so long been accustomed to the movement of the river current that she has not fully comprehended the thunder of the rolling train as it crosses the continent. But she has given up the idea of the burning of railroad-bridges, and in time will rejoice in one of her own. In 1855, the writer of this, as a member of the General Assembly, voted for a law permitting a bridge at this point. Almost twenty years have come and gone, and yet this object is only in progress of accomplishment. Then the Wiggins Ferry fought the idea, and St. Louis fought all the up-river towns that desired the road to cross this stream,—a stream frozen up in winter, and often with low water in summer; and yet St. Louis clung to the old ferry. The bridge is making slow headway, but the excavation for the tunnel through the city is making good progress, and in time the trade and travel West and Southwest will be permitted to pass without check.

This afternoon the citizens escorted the party in carriages to Shaw's Gardens, Lafayette Park, Town Grove, and the Fair-Ground.

SHAW'S GARDEN

is the gem of the city, and probably the most complete thing of the kind in America, with its fruits, flowers, and immense green-houses filled with tropical trees and plants.

Lafayette Park is yet in its infancy, and, with a few years to grow its trees, will be one of the best parks in the country. Town Grove contains the city reservoir, and is a grove almost in its native condition. The Fair Grounds have so often been described that no space need be devoted to that topic, as the world knows that the St. Louis Fair is the largest thing of the kind in the country.

JULY 22.—This morning the party breakfast at Sedalia, 189 miles west of St. Louis, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. We now turn south over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. The country is rolling and comparatively well settled. The villages show thrift, and the country decided progress. The party dined at Shell City. [illegible] is the place for the feeding of cattle on the [illegible] trains on leaving for the East, it being 25 [illegible] settlement [illegible] the Kansas line. Thence to Venita [illegible] country, pretty well dotted with twenty-seven mi[illegible] have entered [illegible] and for 300 miles the [illegible] AN COUNTRY [illegible] ney through long stretc[illegible] night has closed in, from settlement and shu[illegible] akes its night-jour[illegible] tries of the world,—the hunt[illegible] prairie locked up wild Indian.

JULY 23.—The party breakfast at [illegible] miles south of the Red River, and that [illegible] outside the Indian country, and in the State [of] Texas. We now meet civilization, for the daily press is planted here, and the business of the world moves on. The party is met by a delegation of the citizens, for our breakfast is a compliment of the new city, now counting its 1,000 souls, and yet but a little more than a year old. It may well be called the new wonder.

We are now in the

GREAT COTTON ZONE,

where genial skies and a [illegible] luxuriant soil give to the hand of in[illegible] most wonderful returns.

[illegible] the breakfast, which was a most bountiful [illegible] appetite to appreciate, the party [illegible] welcomed to the new city and the [illegible] of Texas. The people here are sensitive on the subject of politics, and appear to wish to have the recollections of the past wiped out. What they now need is willing hands and money to develop the elements of wealth that nature has given to this soil and climate. They were pleased to know that this party were not carpet-baggers or politicians, but simply the teachers in the broad-field of rural pursuits, and whose present object was to see the country and learn something in regard to its resources. After an hour in friendly greeting, we continued our way south over the Texas Central Railroad some 75 miles to

DALLAS,

one of the old towns of Northern Texas, that claims to be thirty years old, and to have 7,000 to 8,000 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable trade in wheat, cotton, and cattle. Last year 20,000 bales of cotton were sent from this station. At this time the cotton-crop, though backward, promises to be a fair one. The cotton-fields are becoming quite numerous, and most of them are very clean, showing careful culture. The planting season, and for some weeks afterward it was so rainy that less planting than usual was done, and some fields had to be abandoned.

After dinner, the party took an excursion of some thirty miles east on the Southern Pacific Railroad; and, returning, the citizens gave the party a ride about the city in carriages. The post-oak forms open groves, similar to our barrens or oak-openings. Among these trees are several hundred tents, containing wood-cutters, emigrants and their families, and traders. It is said that these tents contain at this time not less than 1,000 people. Several of these tent people were engaged in putting up their houses, and many of them had come to see the country and to seek out a new home. They are regular pioneers, a species of frontiersmen who cannot bear close, compact neighborhoods, while school-houses and churches are not so essential to their happiness. Many of this class make good settlers, but, before settling down, take long journeys, and are always ready to sell out.

Lands near the city are sold at a high figure, $50 to $150 per acre, 5 to 10 miles out; $5 to $20 for unimproved land; $25 to $50 for improved, depending on the size of the farm and state of the improvements. A farm may be eighty acres, or a league of 3,300 acres.

There are

TWO QUITE DISTINCT

varieties of soil: One is the black waxy, and the other the black sandy. The former is a close compact clay, that I should judge to be very difficult to plow, and, when plowed, would depend very much on a rainy season for a crop. I observed this fact, that the cotton was planted on the black sandy soil. I do not say that no cotton was planted on the black waxy soil, but I did not observe any. I should judge that the black sandy soil was a good, pliable, easily-worked soil, and very superior for a crop.

The early corn is fully glazed, and I saw some of it cut and in shock; at the same time, some of the late-planted was not laid by. Cotton is the great staple of culture. Wheat and corn yield first-rate, but the want of fencing is in the way of culture. There are a few hedges of the Osage-orange, which is a native tree here, and is the timber used for wagons and carriages. The lime in this soil destroys the paint and ruins the oak-timber when put in a wagon-wheel, and there is no other timber so valuable for this purpose as this Osage-orange, or, as it is called,

BOIS D'ARC.

The timber is all small in size, and it is seldom that you see a tree two feet in diameter. There are the post-oak, the hickory, pecan, cottonwood, hackberry, elm, white and blue ash,—both of the latter differing from our Northern ash of the same name. The white ash is a soft wood, of no great notice, while the blue ash is a firm, valuable timber.

STOCK-GROWING

is the great feature of the State, and large herds are seen at all points. I could learn nothing in regard to the Texas cattle-fever, but there is no question that it is not a healthy country for our improved breeds of cattle; but our stay here was too short to learn much about it. Dealers in land and interested parties did not, or could not, give us the information.

After supper the party adjourned to meet the

COMMERCIAL CLUB

of Dallas, in order to listen to statements in regard to the condition of the country, past, present, and prospective. The speakers insisted that the bloody chasm no longer existed; that it had been filled up and bridged over with a rich soil, that, in all future time, would yield good crops to friendly culture. They need industrious men and capital to make Texas what it should be. All of the older men are natives of other States, having been here from ten to forty years. From what I could learn, immigrants of all classes will be kindly received, and be as safe in their person and property as in any part of the country. The cattle-men are a rough set of men, with pistols in the back part of their pants; but this is more from habit than any real need of such implements.

In the past thirty years, the date of these settlements, no attention has been paid to the planting of fruit-trees and vines. The post-oak and mustang grape are about all the native fruit. The strawberry, it is said, is nearly a failure; but the peach is big, and many other fruit grow finely. But this, like other Southern Sates, has been sown to politics, and no one has given attention to the real comforts of life.

A NEW RACE OF MEN

is required to improve this condition of things, and make Texas what it ought to be, one of the garden places of the world.

JULY 24.—We left Dallas last night, and this morning took breakfast in Denison. It is 6 o'clock, and few of the citizens are astir. We cross the Red River, and are again in the Indian country.

I should have said of Texas, that the Osage orange, the honey-locust, the sweetbriar, and the Cherokee rose will all make good hedges, and the want of timber for fences should not stand in the way, though it has been a great drawback to the old settlers. When hedges and orchards, gardens and school-houses, shall be appreciated, Texas will be a pleasant land; but Texas lacks school-houses and enterprise, and it is to be hoped that both of these will soon be supplied.

The Red River is not a large stream at this point of crossing, nor is there any sign of civilization. The Indian does not court society save when intent on taking scalps or begging for cold victuals, and he slinks away from us as does his own coyote. The party have, on more than one occasion, discussed

THE INDIAN QUESTION,

and they appear to be agreed on the point; to give each Indian family a farm, say 160 or more acres; sell the remainder of the land for a common fund, that may be divided among them, and make them subservient to all the laws that our people are compelled to obey. If the Indian cannot maintain himself on his land, as other people do, we should treat them as savages, and punish them for their crimes. The past and present Indian policy is a policy looking to the entire destruction of all the Indian tribes. It is time that some humane law should be interposed to save this remnant of wild people, to be moulded into society by patient industry. But, so long as contractors are allowed to swindle these Indians, and so long as we have an Indian Bureau, so long will the work of decimation go on, and so long will the white people be subject to the barbarism of these savages.

The Red River is not an inviting stream, and the country along its borders is of little value. We have before us 300 miles of country under the control of the Indian tribes. At a few of the stations are

FAINT ATTEMPTS

by the Indians to cultivate the soil; but, as I have before stated, the Indian avoids the society of the whites, and in all this 300 miles we did not see a hundred Indians, and the most of these were either half-breed white or half-breed negro and Indian. At Caddo, the second station north, we met the first natives. A few miles north of this point the country becomes quite broken. We cross a number of small streams, and the country is more or less wooded, post-oaks being scattered over the prairie, and more thickly on the hills, in some places giving the appearance of a full-grown forest. Most of the hills are ridges of blue limestone, and Limestone Gap is a point at which this rock is being quarried for the use of the road. At this point are two civilized Indian families, one of the squaws being a half-breed Cherokee with a Choctaw husband. One of the women had a sewing-machine, and her house presented quite a civilized aspect.

THE OZARK RANGE

is a series of limestone hills, from 200 to 600 feet high, and more or less covered with forest trees.

The South Canadian River is a fine stream, with a rather heavy fringe of timber along its banks. We soon cross the North Canadian, and [illegible] miles further is the Verdigris. These [illegible] and the site some 5 miles east, at Fort Gibson, of this po[illegible] is thence navigable. North without much [illegible] country is gently rolling, and small streams [illegible] and that litt[illegible] along the [illegible]

The party dined at [illegible] shed-like house, [illegible] in a one-[illegible] no better dinner has been [illegible] earth-floor; [illegible] than this, and that at the [illegible] us on the route 50 cents; spring chicken, steak, a table price of bread and rolls, excellent coffee, lightest of green corn, potatoes, etc., and the whole milk, [illegible] cooked in the best manner.

JAMES MITCHELL AND HIS WIFE

are from Southern Illinois, and have settled at this point to feed the hungry traveler. They have Indian girls for help, and some day they will no doubt be able to enjoy the luxury of a floor in their humble eating-house. All west of the great river call Illinois the banner State of the West, and in this instance the party called Mrs. M. the banner cook.

At 9 p. m. the party reached Parsons, Kan., and then the Pullman car went on to the side-track for the night.

JULY 25.—At daylight our train was moving up the Valley of the Neosho River, and stopped at the Falls for breakfast. There is a good water-power at this point, and a large grist-mill, saw-mill, and woolen-factory on it in operation. Some of the citizens met the party at the depot, which is over half a mile from the town, and they drove us over the river, that has a fine iron bridge.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad have 1,000,000 acres of land, mostly in the valley of the Neosho River. The main line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad commences at Hannibal, and is virtually an extension of several of our Illinois railroads, making a

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH CHICAGO,

and ultimately will be a through line to the City of Mexico. It is, therefore, of great interest to our State, by giving direct connection with the great Southwest. At present the terminus is at Dennison, but it is to be pushed forward as fast as possible. The lands of the Company are being rapidly settled, and are sold at from $2 to $10 per acre for farm-land, and those near the depots command about $15. The largest number of settlers come from Illinois and Indiana, and only a few from the Eastern States.

THE CROPS

in the Neosho Valley are superb, as the stacks of grain and fine fields of corn attest. Hay-cutting is in full tide, and the open prairie is the public meadow. The abundance of cheap timber along the river adds much to the attractions to the Eastern immigrant, who thinks he must have an ample wood-lot for the purpose of fuel and farm-use; then there is the water-power, that in a short time must build up manufacturing villages that will make a home-market for the more profitable products of the orchard and the garden. This Company will have no difficulty in disposing of their lands, as they are in the midst of old settlements, or rather contiguous, as the railway has closed up the gaps and equalized the settlements. It is a good thing for parties of from two to ten families, if they can, to settle together; but these

LARGE COLONIES

are rather questionable, as the individual is too often lost sight of, and not left free to select each for himself, which is the great secret of success in all the Western settlements. The theories in regard to large colonies are at least attractive, but, in practice, few of those enterprises have given satisfaction, and those only where a large sum was expended for the public good, as at Greeley, and points where irrigating canals are required. But the case is different on these Kansas lands, where each farmer manages his own business, and has no partnership beyond terra-firma. I should have stated that corn is worth 65 cents in bulk, and considerable is taken there from the North. Steers are worth from $10 to $15, each. The butchers charge for the best steak 6 cents a pound; while ice, that comes from the North, is worth 5 cents a pound. This state of things will continue until the farms are well supplied with hedges, so that cultivated crops may be grown. The Neosho Valley is not only grain-growing, but also valuable for

THE DAIRY,

and the making of butter and cheese will no doubt be a leading feature for the supply of points south. People who wish to engage in this branch of farming should bear this in mind, as the springs and streams of this valley, with its grass, make this valley very desirable for the dairy.

We pass up the Valley of the Cottonwood on leaving Emporia. In many respects it is similar to that of the Neosho, into which it leads. At Emporia we are on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Our train is now traveling over the great treeless plain that divides Eastern from Western Kansas. Near the streams are low dykes of limestone; but the thing that surprises us is the shutting-in of the horizon on all sides, as though one was at sea. No wonder that the pioneer who toiled over these plains day after day with his team of oxen, cooked his meals with "buffalo-chips," and laid down at night amid the stillness of the desert, came to the conclusion that no happy home could be carved out of this vast expanse of treeless plain. But genius has wrung the moisture from the summer cloud and converted it into steam, that transports the passenger in one hour as far as he could formerly toil over in a day, when all the conditions were the most favorable.

We reach the

VALLEY OF THE ARKANSAS,

a valley of which we had heard wonderful stories, but none the less true, for it is in many respects the most remarkable of all the valleys of the Great West. The river is almost level with the plain, and spread out over its interminable beds of sand, shifting and treacherous to the wagoner. It never overflows, though filling its banks, as the sandy soil of the valley appears to drink in all the surplus water that otherwise might overflow the valley. In some places there is a fringe of stunted cottonwood, the box-elder, and the willow. The soil is sandy, and covered with buffalo-grass and native flowers. You sink a well 5 or 6 feet through this sandy soil, and come to the quicksand that is filled with water, at the level of the river. This water is clear, sweet, and soft. This is the second year of the opening up of the valley to culture, though little was done last year; but the crops of oats and spring wheat are very fine, while sod-corn is now in the ear, and will yield a good, fair crop. The plowing is done with a single pair of horses, using a common 12-inch prairie breaking plow.

The Railroad Company have

THREE MILLIONS OF ACRES,

and there is the same quantity left for homesteads. This land is being rapidly settled, and we could see patches of breaking in every direction. No speculator is permitted to hold a claim, and only actual settlers are protected. At Raymond I met an old friend from LaSalle County, Ill., whose homestead claim comes within thirty rods of the depot. He has planted the seed of our Illinois ash, and it came up remarkably well.

This Railway Company is making

TREE-PLANTING

a leading feature as an inducement to the settlement of the country, and, for this purpose, has employed an old Illinois tree-planter, Mr. Kelsey, to take charge of this department of the business, and large plantations of forest-tree seedlings are in progress. Those that we saw are fully up to similar plantings in Illinois. This valley will probably never suffer from drouth, as the water, rising by capillary attraction from the water-strata below, will always keep it moist. Should this prove to be correct, this will be, in the course of forty years, one of the best-timbered regions in the whole prairie country. The Railway Company is giving homesteads its especial attention, and the result is that the new towns are filled with this class of home-seekers. By the recent law of Congress any person can secure 160 acres in addition to the homestead, by planting 40 acres of it to timber and giving it culture for ten years. This very judicious law will tend greatly to the settlement of these vast plains, that, without railroads, would have been impossible otherwise. Coal and stone are abundant along the rim of the valley, and, with so many advantages, we may look forward to a rapid settlement. This is one of the most direct routes from Chicago to Santa Fe, in New Mexico.

The party retraced their steps from the Great Bend, and returned to Kansas City. RURAL.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. S. H. Laflin, of St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Kirby, of Milwaukee, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

Dr. S. H. Gilmore, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Capt. Wm. S. Evans, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Mrs. Samuel Colt and son, of Hartford, Conn., arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday.

Superintendent Burch, of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Railroad, is at the Commercial.

T. D. Rexford, St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, left the West Side Briggs House last evening for home.

Mr. Potter Palmer is President of the Exposition Company, and not Mr. Pearce, as inadvertently stated in an article yesterday.

The Hon. James Thorington and lady are at the Grand Pacific. They are registered from Aspinwall, South America, where Mr. Thorington represents the United States in a consular capacity.

J. L. Moloney, London, England; C. W. Mas[illegible], Bloomington; S. J. Donohue, Boston, [illegible]adelphia; [illegible]lder, New York; W. McLeran, Philadelphia; [illegible] C. Paxson, Clinton, Iowa; W. [illegible]

Rev. T. R. Coleman at the Briggs.

[illegible] at the Central Hotel Sa[illegible] [illegible]rsaw, Ill., arrived [illegible] supply the pulpit of Trinity [illegible] ening. He will [illegible] during the absence of the Rev. [illegible] Church [illegible] who is spending his vacation in [illegible] Sulli[illegible]

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: G. C. Norvell, New Orleans; H. M. Grant, Boston; W. J. Inesbrie, Philadelphia; Frank Bowman, New York; M. E. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; T. B. Howard, Galena; T. H. Spencer, Suffield, Conn.; P. G. King, West Point, N. Y.

Robert Armstrong, Omaha; Samuel H. Watson and family, Vinton, Ia.; H. W. Bissell, Galesburg; Fred Warren, New Orleans; F. Spurk, Nashville, Tenn.; L. W. Webb, B., P. & C. R. R.; J. R. Harper, Albany, N. Y.; F. Brown, Boston; and J. C. Charleton, A. & St. Louis R. R., are stopping at the Central.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday: S. A. Badger, Boston; A. R. Brown, Nashville; S. P. Marshall, New York; S. A. Miller, Louisville; J. Hargate, Concord; W. H. Currier, Toledo; E. R. Wood, Philadelphia; C. M. Howlet, Auburn, N. Y.; E. P. Ward, California.

B. R. Marhand, Joliet; William Hutton, Philadelphia; V. Cooley, Winona; H. Carey, New York; W. Freilagrath and family, Minneapolis; J. L. Ullman, Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Stearns, Joliet; M. J. Meek, Pittsburgh; J. B. Schooley, Denver; A. Armstrong, Council Bluffs; N. Bouse, Cleveland; F. C. Ford, Winona; J. A. Fisk, Lemont, and C. V. H. Kittredge, LaCrosse, are at the West Side Briggs.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant and others were due at St. Paul Saturday.

A South Bend druggist has adopted as a trade-mark for his bitters "S. C.—1873—$1,200."

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has purchased a sea-shore residence just below Mississippi City, on the Gulf of Mexico.

J. M. Cochrane, former proprietor of the Peoria *Review*, has sold it to C. C. Coffinberry, James Mahoney, and W. P. Coffinberry.

J. C. Fiedeldey, a member of the Cincinnati Common Council, found it cost him $166 in the Police Court, the other day, to "stand up for his rights."

Ex-Gov. William R. Marshall and N. P. Langford, of Yellowstone Park fame, have bought the controlling interest in the St. Paul (Minn.) Street Railway.

Wm. E. Smith, Postmaster at Woodstock, Ill., has commenced a suit against the Woodstock *Citizen*, for defamation of character, setting the damages at $10,000.

E. P. Whipple is credited with the observation that he never reads newspapers in summer without a suspicion that it is made of fried brains. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* barred.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Ex-Senator Caldwell returned from the East yesterday morning. Ex-Senator Pomeroy left town the evening previous. These gentlemen are enjoying excellent health.—*Leavenworth Times, Aug. 1.*

Miss Mary C. Putnam, daughter of the late George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher, and called the best educated woman physician in this country, has made a partnership with a leading German doctor in New York—both professional and personal.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* is aggravated, at least it says it is, because if Credit Mobilier Wilson's health is such as to prevent him from presiding over the Senate, that duty "will devolve upon Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, the champion of the back-pay salary grab."

A correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says the belief is prevalent in Maryland that John A. J. Creswell will be the next candidate of the Republican party for President. If Creswell should get the nomination, he would be sure of the support of one man. Chorpenning would be certain to go for him, and Chorpenning is a man of very great influence—especially in the Post-Office Department.—*New York Sun.*

A report is going the rounds of the press that the Rev. I. B. Smith, the Turner Junction preacher whose wife (life insured) drowned in his presence, and within his reach, in Poplar Creek, near Elgin, Ill., has buried his third wife in Kansas. The report is, however, denied by S. B. Stinson, in the Sycamore (Ill.) *True Republican*, who says the father, mother, and two sisters of the present (third) Mrs. Smith reside in Sandwich, Ill., and know that until very recently, at least, Mrs. Smith was alive.

Udderzook, the Pennsylvania murderer, appears to have been a zealous member of the Addition, *Division*, and Silence faction. In 1871 he was nominated for office on the Republican ticket. Unfortunately for himself and the insurance companies, he was defeated; otherwise he might have stolen enough to place him beyond the temptation to commit murder for gain. Unlike Kemble, he didn't want to divide, and, therefore, silenced forever his partner in iniquity.—*New York Sun.*

Senator Windom is adding to the attractions of that celebrated committee of which he is Chairman, whose mission is to solve the problem of cheap transportation upon dear railroads, by taking along Vice-President Colfax and wife on a trip through Minnesota and Dakota. These guests will be welcome. Probably Colfax will illustrate to the Committee the benefits which an issue of Mobilier stock to Congressmen conferred on the people, by its tendency to cheapen tariff rates, and reduce the cost of transit. He can give a practical lesson, if he tries; and Windom is going to get the information, even if it costs him a whole summer's jaunt at the public expense.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

TURNERS' FESTIVAL.

Grand Excursion and Picnic on the Occasion of the Laying of the Corner-Stone of the South Side Turner Hall.

The German Turners of this city had a gala-day yesterday. It was the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new South Chicago Turner Hall, on Twenty-second street, near State. At 10 o'clock the Turners assembled at Orpheus Hall, on West Lake street, and from thence marched in procession, preceded by Nevins' Band, to the place the ceremonies were to be performed. Arrived at the place of festivities, which was beautifully festooned with evergreens and decorated with American and German banners, Mr. H. Freiberg, the speaker of the South Chicago Turner Society, mounted the platform and extended to them words of welcome and gratitude for their aid in this noble enterprise, and expressed a hope that the new building to be erected would be a fit monument of the enterprise, liberality, and sociability of the Germans of Chicago, and an ornament to that portion of the city. He closed with proposing a three-fold "Good hail," which was enthusiastically given.

Mr. Rapp, of the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung*, was then introduced. He began by saying that the speaker had already explained the objects of the building, and he was confident that it would be a monument to German customs and manners. Never before in the history of the country was it necessary for Germans to stand unitedly and harmoniously together, as most of their liberties had been already wrested from them, and only united and harmonious action could prevent further encroachments. He closed with the hope the building would be an accomplished fact before Christmas.

The corner-stone was then laid by Turner M. H. Reisenweber, and the following articles put in it: A copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Sunday; copies of other daily papers, German and English, published in this city; several pieces of coin; yesterday's bill of fare of the Avenue House, and several other articles. After the playing of a patriotic air by the bands, Gen. Herman Lieb was introduced as the orator of the day.

After expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as orator of the day, he said that the laying of the corner-stone had for the outward observer but little of interest; but not so for him nor for the many Germans in Chicago. With them this was a matter of great importance. Not only would this place be of great benefit for the Germans of the southern part of the city, but it would also aid in advancing civilized and liberal ideas in this steadily-advancing great metropolis of the West, particularly if this temple, dedicated to the Goddess of Liberty and the education of their children, would not sink down to a shrine where only Bacchus and Gambrinus were worshiped. Not that wine or beer should be excluded from these halls. These beverages may be drank in reasonable quantities, as an adhesive power to social intercourse and enjoyment, but they should not be made the sole object of their gatherings. He then spoke of the many obstacles the South Chicago Turn Society had to contend with, until they became able to erect a building of their own, and hoped that in future they would have an easier road to travel, and that the wealthier portion of our Germans would show their appreciation of their enterprise by aiding them liberally with funds. He then told them that they had at the present time a great duty to perform. They had arrived at a point in the epoch of their adopted Fatherland when a slight turn to the one side or the other may have the most serious consequences in the preservation of liberal institutions in the country, and particularly for the German-Americans in this city. The life of a nation, the same as that of an individual, is a continued battle for existence and superiority. This is particularly the case in a country like this, where so many different nationalities come in contact with each other, whose habits, manners, and convictions are in[illegible] opposed to each other and in continual antagonism. But, when this opposition [illegible] licious fa[illegible] wrought up to fever-heat by malice, there always [illegible] may be safely asserted that tion of such as are intolerance and persecution [illegible] county the German and [illegible] other opinion. In this stand opposed to each other. [illegible]glo-Saxon races lieve that this country [illegible] not be either Germanized or Puritanical, become a house divided against itself cannot stand [illegible] but he does believe that both parties were entitled to a full recognition of their rights, and he would insist upon it that neither Germans nor Puritans should have laws forced upon them which are at once at variance with their customs and lifelong convictions. Time alone, which smoothes everything, would decide which side is the right one. Their adversaries chose to take time by the forelock and force upon them (the Germans) opinions, customs, and manners which were repugnant and obnoxious to every liberal-minded German, and for this purpose they, the Puritans, had allied themselves with the aristocracy and nobility of the country, as well as with all unprincipled politicians, and obtained the full control of the Republican party. When, twenty years ago, the battle against slavery was begun by the Republican party, the Germans, and particularly the Turners, were the first to throw themselves into the battle with all their strength and influence, and by their aid and assistance the Republican party has become great and successful; but now, as they stand at the summit of power, the Germans are thrown aside with the word of Schiller, "The Moor has done his duty; the Moor may go." He hoped that the Germans would henceforth act with the Democratic party, which had always been in favor of personal liberty.

At the conclusion of Gen. Lieb's speech, the procession was again formed, and marched to Goodrich's wharf, where they embarked on the steamer Eureka, which took them to Calumet, where a grand picnic was held which lasted until late in the evening.

The building will be erected on the north side of Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State, and will be of brick, three stories and basement high, and cover an area of 50x200 feet. The front is beautifully designed in Greek renaissance. Mr. R. C. Blum is the architect.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest on Saturday on the body of Miss Anna Katz, who was killed by a Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway train at the Halsted street crossing. A verdict censuring the West Side Railway Company was rendered.

Last Friday, Joseph Raggio, of No. 207 Milwaukee avenue, picked up a lost girl, about 4 years old. He took her home, and immediately reported the matter to the police-stations, but no one has claimed her.

The alarm of fire from Box 384, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of flames at No. 170 Evans street, a frame building, owned by John Cibulka and occupied by John Blaha and William Cedleck. Damage to building, $600; insured for $1,000 in the Lycoming. Blaha's loss on furniture was $250; insured for $500 in the same Company. Cedleck's loss will be $400; insured for $500 in the same Company. The fire spread to No. 168 of the same street, owned and partially occupied by Frank Fencil. Loss on house and furniture, $600; insured in the Lycoming. T. E. Horsloo, an occupant of the same house, lost $200. A defective flue was the cause of the fire.

Fred Hurth and John Ketke got into a dispute last Saturday evening in a brick-yard, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street. After a spirited "rough-and-tumble," Ketke struck Hurth with a spade, inflicting a severe wound in his head and face. The injury was not very severe, however, and yesterday Hurth was recovering. Ketke was arrested.

THE SEVENTEENTH WIFE.

The Prophet's Perfidy and Parsimony Exposed—A Discarded Woman's Suit for $20,000.

Salt Lake (July 30) Dispatch to the New York Sun.

The papers in the suit of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young have been filed. Mrs. Young complains through her next friend, George R. Maxwell. The following is a summary, in the language of the complaint and affidavits, stripped of legal verbiage: Mrs. Young says that she was born in Nauvoo, Ill., and has been in Salt Lake since 1848. She married Brigham Young in Salt Lake, April 6, 1868. She was then a widow, 25 years old, and the mother of two children, one aged 4 and the other 3 years. She had no property, and was entirely dependent upon the defendant for the support of herself and her children. Brigham well understood this before he married her. For about a year after his marriage Brigham cohabited with her, and acted with some degree of kindness and attention. During that time he supported her and her children, but not in a manner proportionate to his means or to her station in life. After a year, for some reason unknown to her, Brigham began a systematic course of neglect, unkindness, cruel and inhuman treatment, finally deserting her, and satisfying her that he no longer entertained the slightest feeling of affection or respect for her. Against her remonstrances he removed her to a farm owned by him four miles from Salt Lake. She was forced to live on the farm three years and a half, and compelled to perform manual labor and the most menial services to live.

The only companion which he allowed her was her mother. Her mother worked until her health was ruined. Then Brigham objected to her mother remaining any longer on the place. During the complainant's forced residence on the farm Brigham rarely visited her; the visits were from a few minutes to a half an hour in length. On such occasions he treated her with studied neglect and contempt, telling her that his visits were not for her but for the purpose of supervising work on the farm. The complainant swears that Brigham appropriated the entire proceeds of her labor and that of her mother. She was restricted to the coarsest and most meagre fare, and had to dress in a manner wholly unsuited to her position. Her children were compelled to go in rags.

In the fall of 1872 Brigham removed her to Salt Lake City. She lived in his house until she was constrained, by her destitution, feeble health, and fear of violence, to vacate it.

She says that Brigham has a most vindictive disposition, though she declares he never visited her while she was in his house at Salt Lake. On several occasions, however, she called upon him at another one of his houses in Salt Lake City, and besought him to furnish her with wearing apparel or give her the means to procure it. He answered her entreaties with the most offensive language, and only at most distant intervals since the fall of 1872 furnished her with a few articles. They were not sufficient in quality or quantity for her subsistence and that of her children, and to procure the common necessaries of life she has been forced to constant and severe manual labor.

Mrs. Young further affirms that for the past four years she has been in delicate health, not fit to perform any labor without suffering great pain, and is in constant danger of permanent disease. It was necessary that she should have suitable food and medicines, and the services of a physician. She had repeatedly besought Brigham for medical attendance, but he has always refused to provide it for her; in consequence of his refusal she has suffered great mental and bodily anguish; been compelled to rely solely on the charity of friends. The only medical attendance which she has received since her marriage has been within the last months, from a physician whose services were rendered without pecuniary recompense.

The complainant further asserts that in May last Brigham informed her that he would never again contribute to her support, and she must henceforth rely solely upon her exertions. She alleges that Brigham was and is the owner of vast wealth amounting to $8,000,000, and that he has an income of $40,000 a month. She says that he occupies a very prominent station in the society of the Territory, and holds various positions of trust and honor, among others that of prophet, seer, revelator, and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. She alleges she has been compelled to sacrifice such furniture and household articles as she has obtained by her own exertions in order to live. She further alleges that, in consequence of Brigham's treatment, she has been rendered miserable, and that she and Brigham cannot live in peace and union together, and that their mutual welfare requires a separation.

She swears she has agreed to pay solicitors and counsel a reasonable compensation for their services, and that she knows of no means to comply with her engagement other than those under the control of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. She thinks $20,000 is a reasonable sum for their services. She further shows that she is without a home, and stopping at a hotel in Salt Lake. She thinks that it will require $1,000 a month to defray her expenses. She prays that Brigham may be ordered to pay her during the pending of this suit the sum of $1,000 a month from the date of the filing of her bill, and that he be required to pay her solicitors a preliminary fee of not less than $6,000, and upon the final decree of the Court the further sum of $14,000, as well as the costs of court. She asks that the bonds of matrimony between the complainant and the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints be forever dissolved, and that a portion of the estate of the defendant, amounting to $200,000, be set aside for the benefit of the complainant; furthermore, she wants such other and further relief as the equity of her case may warrant and to the Court may seem meet. She closes by asking that Brigham Young be compe[illegible] to appear before the court at a certain time [illegible] a certain penalty, there to answer all question[s] that may be put to him.

In conclusion, Mrs. [illegible]ung says that she ever [illegible] never pray.

[illegible] frequ[illegible] Graham swears tha[illegible] June and July [illegible] sick. She [illegible] visited Mrs. Young [illegible] was not supplied [illegible] servants or attendance [illegible] her [illegible] sially her neighbors wo[illegible] food or medicine. [illegible] occasionally Mr. Graham him[illegible] send in a meal, and something and took to her. [illegible] brought a little [illegible] assistance, he swears she was in danger of actual starvation. She was also suffering great mental anguish. He never saw Brigham Young in her house, and never heard of his being there.

Charles M. Turck swears that he has known Mrs. Young over six months, and during that time she was always in need of food and medical attendance. On several occasions he had carried food to her to keep her from starving. Three times he sent medicine gratis.

Dr. J. Williamson swears that he is a white male over 21 years old, and has been well acquainted with Mrs. Young's physical condition for over six months, and that she has been and is in almost constant need of medical attendance. He has visited her, and never been paid for his medical aid nor did he make any charge therefor.

The Doctor's diagnosis follows. Mrs. Young's complaint is female weakness.

Judge McKean orders that said Brigham Young appear before the Court Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at 10 o'clock, to show cause, if he has any, why he, the said Brigham Young, should not pay to Eliza Ann and her counsel the following sums of money:

First—Preliminary counsel fees for the sum of $6,000.

Second—Alimony in the sum of $1,000 for each and every month from the filing of this bill.

Third—A sum sufficient to defray the legal expenses of this suit.

Mrs. Young is Brigham's seventeenth wife. The Mormons declare that the whole thing is a put-up job on the part of a few needy officials to bleed Brigham.

The Cattle Disease—Great Loss of Cattle in Nodaway County, Mo.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 31.

Recently a sickness, called the Spanish or Texas fever, has broken out among the cattle in different sections, and already many native cattle have been lost by it. It has been severer in Nodaway County than in any other locality from which we have heard. We were told yesterday, by a reliable gentleman from Maryville, that within the last few weeks over 100 head of native cattle have died from it in and around that city.

The disease was introduced by several droves of Texas cattle which were brought into the neighborhood and put at grazing with the native cattle. As soon as the latter commenced to die so rapidly, the citizens held a meeting to rid themselves of the Texans, and they have been shipped away. The native cattle take the disease from grazing with and after the diseased cattle. The stricken cattle get weak, eat nothing, droop, ears hang down, and the head drops to the ground. If they can reach water they will go into it, and stand there until they die. The disease is reported in Harrison County, where it is said to be quite fatal. It has also appeared in Clinton County. It seems to have been brought in by Texas cattle that have been driven North during the hot weather, and is said to have its origin in alkali waters, which the cattle are obliged to drink on the route from Texas, and also in the grass growing on the alkali lands. A large drove of through Texas cattle was in Bates County a few days ago, going to Nodaway County to graze. They were coming this way, and will be through here in a few days. It is to be hoped that they may pass another way. But they will not be allowed to stay in Nodaway County. The farmers have already suffered extensively, and the disease is still spreading, and there is a great deal of excitement about it.

TRAGEDIES.

Wife-Murder and Suicide in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 1.

The vicinity of Second and South streets was startled last night by an alarm from the house of Charles G. Herring, 606 South Second street, that a murder had been committed at that place, and large crowds soon collected around the doorway to learn the full particulars.

About a quarter past 9 o'clock Mr. Charles G. Herring, dealer in carpets, went up stairs to the third story, supposing that, as he had heard nothing from his son-in-law and daughter, they had gone out together, as they were often in the habit of doing. They had previously left the supper table about 6 o'clock, and had gone upstairs. When Mr. Herring entered the room he saw Edward Shusteriter, his son-in-law, lying on the floor with his head in the doorway leading to the back room, and a large pool of blood near by. His step-daughter, Mary Shusteriter's wife, weltering in her gore, was coiled up and lying on the floor, with her throat cut from ear to ear. Notice was immediately given to the police department, and a number of officers were detailed to keep the house clear of inquisitive visitors. A representative of the *Press* immediately proceeded to the locality and visited the scene of the double tragedy. The couple had occupied two communicating rooms in the third story of the house. In the front room, near the door, lay the body of the husband, with his hands stretched out and his face to the floor. Near his left hand was a bottle with blood-marks on the outside and containing corrosive sublimate. He was apparently a man of good height, and was in his shirt-sleeves. His face, on being turned to the light showed that he had poisoned himself, as it had turned to a purple color. From the marks on the bed it was evident that he had lain in it and fallen off. When his body was found the breast was yet warm. In the back room the body of his wife was found and presented a sickening appearance. Her head lay in blood, with a horrid gash in the throat, extending from the front part of the neck clear through the arteries, and severing the windpipe.

From the appearances of the neck one would imagine an axe was used instead of a razor. This instrument was afterwards found, with a dent in the blade. She was dressed in a light calico body and black skirt, both of which were covered with clotted blood. The horror experienced in witnessing such a sight was sickening in the extreme. The prominent eyes, the opened mouth, and the agonized look of the murdered woman compelled the steadiest nerves to quiver. On the door knobs marks of blood could be plainly seen, as if made by the distracted women in her vain efforts to get out of the room. Marks could also be seen trailing from the window plainly indicating that she had rushed there with the intention of crying for assistance.

There was also a slight cut on the right cheek. The position of the two bodies at the time of discovery was such as to give the impression that there had been a struggle, which had begun in the doorway between the two rooms. From all the facts that could be gathered at a late hour last night it appears that there had been some feeling of jealously existing between man and wife. It was known that they had quarreled occasionally, but it did not last very long. A few days ago, in a quarrel with him, she asked him why he did not go to work instead of living on her father.

There was no noise heard of persons wrangling, but, as the bodies were both warm at the time of the discovery, it is thought that the crime must have been committed about half-past 8 o'clock. It is supposed that the husband, after committing the horrible deed, took the bottle of poison, intending to lie on the bed. In support of this, the fresh marks of his bloody hands were plainly visible on the sheets. The impression that his head made on the pillow could also be perceived. He evidently drank the poison lying on the bed, but while it was working its death-dealing way through his system he rolled on to the floor, in which position he was found. The rooms, though well furnished, were in a disordered condition. A portion of his clothing was in one part of the room, as though he had thought of escaping from the house. There were thirty cents and two pocket-books also found near him, and this was all the money that could be found. He was a German, about 28 years old, and at one time was employed in a steel foundry, but for the last three months he had been out of work.

Mary, the step-daughter of Mr. Herring, kept a carpet store at 252 South street, which was a branch of her father's establishment. She was a finely-formed and good-looking woman, and it was generally thought that the match was a good one, they having been married in May last. Her mother and brother are in the country, near Allentown, Pa., and were immediately sent for. The murder is generally thought to have been unpremeditated. The Police Department at once took possession of the building, and will see that the bodies are not disturbed until they shall have been placed in the hands of the Coroner.

An Insane Man in New York Attempts Murder and Commits Suicide.

From the New York World, Aug. 1.

Joseph Schneider, a printer, 21 years of age, and George Lahr, a cigar-maker, aged 40, roomed together on the top floor of No. 33 Avenue A, and on Wednesday night retired to rest and were apparently on the best of terms. About 2 a. m. yesterday Schneider was awoke by a blow on the face with a sharp instrument, and found himself severely wounded and bleeding profusely from a cut over five inches in length, which extended from the left cheek-bone to the right corner of the mouth, the nasal cartilage being completely cut through. The room was quite dark, but Schneider, in spite of his injuries, jumped out of bed and had got near the door when he was again cut on the hands and arms a terr[illegible] unseen assailant. Schneider raised for assist[ance] and gaining the corridor rapped Wilzig, and wh[illegible] bedroom door of Jacob heard two pistol-shots fire[illegible] for him to open it. The other inmates of the house [illegible] succession, which brought Officers O'Reilly and [illegible] an alarm, the Seventeenth Precinct, who, on [illegible] of Schneider's room, found Lahr, covered with blood, lying on the floor, with a pistol-shot wound in the centre of the forehead. By his side were a Sharp's revolver, two barrels of which had been discharged, a bloody sabre, and a bayonet. Lahr was alive but unconscious, and on the wounded man being taken to Bellevue Hospital, Lahr's injuries were pronounced to be necessarily fatal. Schneider's wounds were found to be serious, and he will not be out of danger for several days. No cause can be assigned for the assault. He and Schneider were on the best of terms, and were sober on Wednesday night. Schneider says that when they retired to bed Lahr was in good spirits and evinced no malicious intentions. It is believed that Lahr either became suddenly insane, or that he got up in his sleep, attacked Schneider, and, on waking up and finding that he had severely injured him, and had probably killed him, attempted his own life.

Wife-Murder at Cranford, N. J.

From the New York World, Aug. 1.

Isaac Conkle was arrested in Elizabeth, and lodged in the Union County Jail, yesterday, by Chief of Police Keron, on a charge of having caused the death of his wife at Cranford. On Sunday last Mrs. Conkle gave birth to a child, but the child lived only for a few hours after its birth. Conkle, who was under the influence of liquor, procured some pine boards and extemporized a rough coffin. Into this the body of the child was placed. He procured some liquor, and, having called his friends together, proceeded to hold a wake over the remains. The party drank freely, and becoming boisterous made so much noise that Mrs. Conkle, who was, of course, very weak, requested them to desist. Conkle returned some brutal answer, and the hideous noise continued. The body having been interred, Conkle returned even drunker than when he started. He was still noisy, and his wife complained to him. This enraged him, and in his drunken anger he struck her a blow upon the stomach. She lingered in great agony until late on Sunday night, when she died. Anxious to conceal his crime, Conkle constructed a coffin for the body, and, without the usual permit, buried it early on Monday morning. The story of the outrage, however, got noised abroad, and Chief Keron took Conkle into custody. Conkle is a low-browed, brutal-looking ruffian, and has upon more than one occasion been in custody. The Coroner has been notified, and has ordered that the body of the unfortunate woman be disinterred for post-mortem examination. Conkle is held to await the result of the inquest.

—A German lady of this city bought a lot of coffee, tea, and sugar at a tea-store, and, on inquiry as to where it was to be sent, she said she was going to send it to Germany. She has friends living there, and sends some of those articles to them occasionally, buying them here because they are so much cheaper than in the Fatherland. Coffee which is bought here for 25 cents per pound there costs 50 cents, and the cost of shipping it does not amount to much.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

DEATHS.

SHINE—On Sunday, August 3, at No. 19 Canalport avenue, William Shine, Jr.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, at 11 a.m., by carriages, to Calvary.

COVERT—Aug. 3, of consumption, Ellen A. M., wife of A. H. Covert, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 3 Johnson place, at 3 o'clock p.m. to-day.

New York and Detroit papers please copy.

BRENNAN—Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, Estelle Mary, infant twin daughter of M. L. and M. A. Brennan, aged 3 months and 6 days.

BRENNAN—Aug. 3, of cholera infantum, Blanche Mary, infant twin daughter of M. L. and M. A. Brennan, aged 3 months and 8 days.

Funeral Sunday, Aug. 3, from residence of parents, 207 Monroe street.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

No. 116 Aberdeen-st.

GENTEEL

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday Morning, Aug. 5, at 10 o'clock,

Consisting of Parlor Furniture, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HO! FOR

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

THE MOST

Attractive Auction Sale

OF THE SEASON.

62 ELEGANT

RESIDENCE LOTS,

At Washington Heights,

On Friday Afternoon, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock,

ON THE GROUND.

FORTY-ONE LOTS, 25 feet front by 150 feet deep, situated on Charles and Maple-sts., in Hough & Reed's Addition to the village of Washington Heights, in the immediate vicinity of the Depot. The streets are 80 feet wide, graded and graveled, with sewers all in. Also, TWENTY-ONE large and elegant Lots, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, splendid Grove Property, all handsomely fenced, fronting on Centre-av. and Howard-st., in Hilliard & Dobbins' Addition.

This is by far the choicest and most elegant property that has been offered at Public Sale in this delightful and rapidly-improving suburban town. It is unnecessary to speak of the many advantages and attractions possessed by this wonderful suburb, as they are sufficiently well known to the citizens of Chicago.

A FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 8, stopping at Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-ninth, and Forty-second-sts. and Rock Island Car Shops, returning after the sale.

OUR MAMMOTH TENT will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of all.

TITLE TO PROPERTY PERFECT.

Printed Abstracts of Title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 6 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent required at time of sale. For plats and information apply to

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY,

Cottage Grove & Egan-avs,

AT AUCTION,

Monday Afternoon, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock,

On the Premises.

Being Sub-Lots No. 1 and 2, of Lot 42, Ellis East Addition; Lot No. 1, 50x170 feet, with house and barn; Lot No. 2, 50x125 feet to alley. These lots are situated on Cottage Grove-av., 125 feet north of Egan-av., fronting east, and are very valuable for business or speculative purposes.

TERMS OF SALE—$500 deposit at time of sale, [illegible] on delivery of deed, $2,000 Oct. 1, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. An abstract of title will be furnished for each lot. Sale absolute.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,

HATS, NOTIONS

Also, a fine stock of PLATED WARE, sold for whom it may concern.

At 11 o'clock, 30 Rolls Wool Carpet.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE

OF

Boots & Shoes

For Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Will be held and a good line of seasonable goods offered.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture; Wardrobes, Desks, Show Cases, Buggies and Harnesses.

On Saturday, Aug. 9, at 9 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS, BOWEN'S BLOCK,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

Sale of Buggies,

On TUESDAY, August 5, at 10 o'clock.

Sale of Dry Goods, &c.,

On THURSDAY, August 7, at 9½ o'clock.

Sale of Household Furniture, &c.,

On SATURDAY, August 9, at 9½ o'clock.

CONSTABLE SALE.

In pursuance to an order of sale in attachment, and by consent of parties, I shall proceed to sell at public auction,

On the 6th Day of August, 1873,

at 10 a. m., at 28 Division-st., near Market, the following described property, to wit: [illegible]

LEWIS BARTELS,

Constable and Auctioneer.

VOLUME 26 [illegible]

INSURA[illegible] RHODE IS[illegible] INSURA[illegible] ASSOCIAT[illegible] OF PROVIDEN[illegible] CASH CAPITAL, [illegible] CASH ASSETS, [illegible] We are prepared to [illegible] in the above-named [illegible] our Office, 148 LA SA[illegible] TEALL & F[illegible] AGENT[illegible]

COD LIVER [illegible] WILLSO[illegible] CARBOLATED COD [illegible] CONSUM[illegible] AND SCROFULOUS [illegible] Prepared by J. H. Willson, [illegible] For sale by all Druggists. HURLBUT & EDSALL, [illegible] RICHARDSON [illegible]

TO RENT. OFFIC[illegible] A few Very Desi[illegible] are offered for rent[illegible] une Building. Single or in suite[illegible] With and without [illegible] English Tile Flo[illegible] out the Building. Elevator runnin[illegible] business hours. These Offices are [illegible] in the city. The best for a[illegible] business requiring [illegible] cation. W. C[illegible] Room 21 Tribu[illegible]

EDUCATIO[illegible] PENNSYLV[illegible] MILITARY A[illegible] At Chester, Delewar[illegible] FOR BOARDER[illegible] Twelfth Annual Session commenc[illegible]

LIGHTNING FL[illegible] Dutcher's Lightni[illegible] DUTCHER'S DEAD SHO[illegible]

STATION[illegible] OFFICE STATIO[illegible] OF ALL [illegible] AT WHOLESALE A[illegible] CULVER, PAGE, H[illegible] 118 & 120 Monro[illegible]

FOR SA[illegible] TEXAS [illegible] J. W. LAWRENCE, [illegible] For Sale or [illegible] SPECTA[illegible] DISSOLUTIO[illegible]